"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; winds variable.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Emperor of China has received a letter from "a person of the highest rank" asserting that the Chinese Foreign Office is in the pay of Russia and that Li Hung Chang has received 1,500,000 taels out of a total of 10,000,000 taels expended by Russia in bribes. He demands that Li Hung Chang be beheaded and offers to forfeit his own head if he cannot substantiate the charge. England has demanded and obtained a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei from China, with the approval of Japan, as a compensation for the disturbance of the balance of power in the Gulf of Pe-che-li by the concessions to Russia. Lord Hillingdon, Chairman of the Committee of the London Clearing Bankers, died suddenly in church yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A large meeting to raise funds for Cuban relief was held last night in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Page 2.

The engines of the old monitor Ajax, at Camden, N. J., were tried yesterday and were found to need little repairing.

Three provisional military companies have been formed in Atlantic City, N. J., and others are to be raised in case of war.

Page 3.

The steam whaler Fridtjof has been chartered to take the Wellman polar expedition to Franz Josef Land.

The United States court at Toledo has entered a decree for the sale of the "Clover Leaf" Road in foreclosure proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer preached his annual sermon to the Seventh Regiment, of which he is Chaplain, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers of Calvary Presbyterian Church made an appeal for the freedom of Cuba. He believes this country is under a moral obligation to strike the blow, if diplomacy fails of freedom.

Fire was discovered on the steamer City of Macon, from Boston for Savannah, on Saturday night, when she was nearing her destination. A portion of her cargo was destroyed and her passengers were taken to Savannah by a tug.

Temperance people living between Bound Brook and Plainfield, N. J., have dragged the liquor question into a controversy over the route which shall be used by the Brunswick Traction Company for the trolley line that is to connect the two towns.

M. M. Mangasarian, before the Ethical Culture Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday, contrasted the Spanish and American character. He observed that Spain was in the throes of a struggle with the relics of barbarism and with the modern spirit of progress, and was deserving of sympathy.

Page 4.

Trolley cars were run on the Second Avenue line yesterday for the first time.

Work on the war vessels at the navy yard was pushed yesterday. The Texas was coaling and the Nezinscot and Algonquin shipped their ammunition and started for Key West.

Page 5.

Six thousand union carpenters in Chicago will strike to-day.

Indications point to a settlement of the New Bedford cotton mill strike next Monday.

Several boat crews ventured out for practice on the Harlem River yesterday, notwithstanding the chilling wind.

Page 7.

Richard Croker said last night that officials of the last Administration were liable to indictment for exceeding the city's debt limit.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Assemblyman Maher answered charges brought against him, and at his suggestion it was decided to reorganize the Liberty Dawn Association.

The City Club's Committee on Legislation has issued a report reviewing the bills concerning New York City introduced in the State Legislature between March 11 and the adjournment on March 31.

Page 10.

Thomas Stillwell of Brooklyn, who was run down by a wagon while on his wheel Saturday night, died in St. Catharine's Hospital.

A turbulent caucus of officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held last night in an unavailing effort to unite on the choice of a Colonel.

William Corcoran while attempting to commit a burglary was killed early yesterday morning by falling from the extension of a house on Tenth Avenue.

A sneak thief tried to steal a coat in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant during services. He was arrested after a tussle and amid much commotion.

Four artillerymen from Fort Slocum were overturned in a boat in the Long Island Sound. Three were taken ashore, but it is thought the fourth was drowned.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington took part yesterday in the ordination services at the Metropolitan Temple and St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Churchill, ex-Consul General to Samoa, is reported to be in Charleston, S. C. His wife has seen a letter purporting to have been written by him from that city.

"Christ As a Workingman" was the subject upon which the Rev. Dr. C. S. Williams of Brooklyn addressed the conference of Protestant and Catholic Workingmen's Clubs at Amity Hall last night.

David Fellner, sixteen years old, was riding on his wheel down the viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. He lost control and fell, his head striking the sidewalk. He died in Manhattan Hospital.

John Heeb of Jersey City, who was employed in New York as a salesman, died early yesterday morning from arsenic poisoning. He is said to have told a friend that the poison was administered to him in a New York saloon on Saturday.

The Brooklyn police are yet unable to discover how Albert Carrington, who shot his wife and her two boarders, received the stab wound which caused his death. Although the statements of the men and Mrs. Carrington agree, the evidence is against them.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Pages 8 and 9.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

GEN. WOODFORD HOPEFUL.

He Details His Instructions and Expresses Faith that Justice Will Prevail Without War.

MADRID, April 3, 6 P. M.—In answer to a request, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, has made the following statement:

"The obligations of my diplomatic position absolutely forbid my granting an interview or giving the slightest intimation as to the present condition of the diplomatic negotiations intrusted to my care. I came to Spain under instructions from President McKinley to secure peace in Cuba, with a permanent peace between the United States and Spain—a peace that should be built upon bedrock conditions—conditions of justice to Cuba, with assured protection to the great American interests in that island.

"I have labored steadily to obtain this result. I have never lost my faith; and, doubtful as conditions may seem to-day, I still believe these great and good purposes of my President may yet be secured. I shall not desist from my labors for a just and honorable peace until the guns actually open fire, and my faith is still strong that war, with all its horrors, can be averted.

"Enough blood has been shed in Cuba already, and I cannot believe that the closing hours of the nineteenth century will be reddened by a conflict between Spain and the United States. My country asks for peace based upon conditions that shall make peace permanent and beneficent, and I have faith that Spain will yet do what is necessary to assure justice for Cuba. And with justice peace is certain."

FLOOD TAKES 200 LIVES

The Levee Breaks at Shawneetown, Ill., and the City Is Submerged.

COMMUNICATION IS CUT OFF

Hundreds of Persons Take Refuge on the Roofs of the Buildings that Escaped Destruction—Relief Parties on the Way.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A dispatch from Girard, Ill., says:

A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill., saying that at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave.

After the message was received, telegraph and telephone communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off. It is rumored that over 200 lives were lost, although it is believed that this estimate is exaggerated.

Almost the entire town is washed away. Hundreds of persons have climbed to the roofs of the buildings that remain. Delegations from neighboring towns have been sent out and are rescuing many from their perilous positions. The water is said to be fifteen feet deep. A relief train has been sent to the rescue. All wires are down and details cannot be obtained at present.

CHICAGO, April 4.—At 12:30 to-night the operator in the Long Distance Telephone Company's office at Mount Vernon, Ind., reported that tne estimate of the loss of life at Shawneetown was at that hour 200. Mount Vernon is but thirty miles from Shawneetown, and the information on which the estimate is based is believed to be reliable.

The operator said that the company's wires to Shanwneetown failed soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour it was known that the dam was giving way, but it was not thought that it would go to pieces quickly enough to cause loss of life. By 8 o'clock it was known in Mount Vernon that many people had been drowned, the estimate then being 100. A relief boat bearing food, blankets, and surgeons was started down the river and was expected to reach Shawneetown before morning.

Gradually the reports of loss of life increased the estimates, stories coming from variuos points near the scene of the flood showing clearly that the disaster was far more serious than at first believed. People from Mount Vernon and the surrounding country besieged the telephone and telegraph offices frantic for tidings from relatives and friends in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate list of the lost was possible, however, and the crowds stood all night before the bulletin boards on which were posted the meagre reports being received.

CARMI, Ill., April 3.—The levee at Shawneetown had been raised and strengthened within the last two or three years. It stood the high water of last year safely. Carmi people have talked with Shawneetown people every day during the flood of this year, and nothing was said of danger from the levee.

The break seems to have come without warning. A man on horseback brought the news to Cypress Junction and telephoned to Carmi to telegraph to Evansville for relief boats. The messenger says he saw three people drowned and many others were drowning. Later reports make the loss of life and destruction of property appalling.

Shawneetown is completely cut off. The river extends six or eight miles back into the country.

CUBAN PLEBISCITE PROPOSED.

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Information has been received here to the effect that an alliance has been concluded by England and America for mutual action in the Far East alone. As a matter of fact, such an alliance, if concluded, would influence considerably any possible conflict between America and Spain.

"There is also a report current that France and other powers, including England, propose that the Cuban people themselves should decide the Cuban problem by a plebiscite, Cuba being a civilized country. In this connection it may be noted that one of the chief arguments in Spain's answer to the American demands is that the solution of some of these questions belongs to the Cuban people, who cannot decide upon them until the Cuban Parliament meets on May 4. If Spain replied for them, the Government argues, she would usurp rights granted to Cuba by recent legislation.

MRS. DAVID J. BREWER DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mrs. David J. Brewer, wife of Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at her home here to-night.

She had been in bad health for several years, but was not an invalid. Some weeks ago her physicians decided that an operation was necessary. It was apparently successful, but on Friday a relapse occurred, and she died to-night.

There were with Mrs. Brewer at the time her daughters, Mrs. J. L. Karrick of Denver and Miss Elizabeth Brewer. Her other daughter, Mrs. Jadmore of Topeka, Kan., was not present because of illness in her own family. Mrs. Brewer was sixty years old, and was born in Burlington, Vt.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this pag to the right of the title.

A barometric depression of considerable depth has developed on the southern slope of the Rocky Mountains and is now central in Southern Kansas. The pressure has fallen rapidly in the lake regions and central valleys and has risen on the Rocky Mountain plateau. There is an increased cloudiness throughout the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. Scattered rain and snow have fallen in the Northwest and showers in the Lower Missouri Valley. There has been a decided fall in temperature in the Rocky Mountain districts and it is colder on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in the Atlantic States, with an increasing cloudiness on the middle coast. Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain to-night, is probable in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and showery conditions in the Southwest. There will be a decided fall in temperature from Kansas to Northern Texas. The rise in the Mississippi at Cairo has nearly ceased, having reached a stage of 49.5 feet. The stage at Memphis is 34.5 feet, and at Helena 43, and steadily rising.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	46	30	35
6 A. M.	41	27	32
9 A. M.	40	28	32
12 M.	47	30	43
4 P. M.	42	33	41
6 P. M.	39	33	36
9 P. M.	37	30	32
12 P. M.	37	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¾
Weather Bureau	30¼
Corresponding date 1897	42⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	44

The maximum temperature yesterday was 34 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum was 26 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .58 per cent., and at 8 P. M. .48 per cent.

One Trial Makes a Lifelong Patron. A trip over the New York Central on one of its great limited trains makes a lifelong patron of the participant. Look at the time table.—Adv.

SPAIN NOW EXPECTS WAR

Madrid Officials Admit that the Situation Is Delicate in the Extreme.

A GLOOMY CABINET MEETING

Senor Polo y Bernabe Advises the Ministry of the Warlike Feeling in Congress—Gen. Woodford Receives a Message.

MADRID, April 3.—Officials here now frankly admit that the situation is delicate in the extreme. They consider war as being imminent, and it is popularly believed that President McKinley will address an ultimatum to Spain early next week. All parties are offering aid to the Government. Even the Carlist chiefs are presenting themselves to Premier Sagasta, proffering their services in the emergency.

The Cabinet, which met at 8 o'clock last night, discussed the situation until midnight. At the close of the conference it was declared that no official news had been received at that time from Washington. But it was admitted that the Ministers were filled with gloomy impressions. One Cabinet Minister declared that he had received private information confirming the extreme gravity of the situation. The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, submitted for the approval of the Cabinet elaborate plans for the organization of the military forces of the kingdom.

The Minister for the Home Department, Don Ruiz y Capdepon, in an interview, declared that everything pointed to war. A telegram from the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe, was read at the Cabinet meeting, in which Señor Bernabe said President McKinley would be overruled by Congress.

A decree has been gazetted creating 225,000,000 pesetas of new Treasury notes on the guarantee of the receipts from the tobacco stamps and octroi duties. The newspapers say there is a great patriotic movement on foot throughout the provinces in aid of the naval fund.

From all the pulpits in Madrid to-day the priests read a letter from the Bishop of the diocese, announcing that he considered war to be imminent, and ordering prayers for the success of the Spanish arms. The newspapers are denouncing the Bishop of Barcelona on account of the letter which he wrote, proposing the abandonment of Cuba, provided Spain's commercial and religious interests are guaranteed. Other Bishops are calling on the Government to resist the United States, and are offering money to aid the military and naval preparations.

It was reported this morning that the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, had received from Washington a reply to Spain's note, and that it consisted of eleven pages in cipher. The United States Legation later in the day gave out the following announcement: "Up to noon to-day the Minister had not received a reply from his Government to the ultimatum of the Spanish Government." Gen. Woodford explained that the long cipher message which he received was not a reply to Spain's memorandum. It referred to other matters.

Extra precautions have been taken to prevent disorder. The number of guards at the United States Legation was increased this afternoon.

Much excitement was caused to-day by the receipt of a dispatch predicting that the passports of the Spanish Minister at Washington will be handed to him on Tuesday.

QUIET SUNDAY IN MADRID.

No Bull Fight, and Nothing But a Tame Republican Demonstration to Furnish Excitement.

MADRID, April 3.—There was no disorder in Madrid this afternoon. The city was more quiet than usual, owing principally to the fact that there was no bull fight to-day.

Trouble was expected to result from a republican demonstration announced for this afternoon, but the affair passed off quietly. The object of the demonstration was to demand a revision of the sentences imposed upon political and other offenders, to protest against the torturing of Anarchists in the prison of the Fortress of Montjuich, Barcelona; to demand the free import of wheat, and to demand universal conscription, without the redemption of the rich conscripts. It was feared that the affair might be transformed into a demonstration against the United States, and steps were taken by the authorities to preserve order in such an event.

The demonstration, contrary to expectation, turned out to be a very quiet and formal affair. In fact, it may be termed a "fizzle." There were no banners displayed, and only about 3,000 people marched to the Presidency and remained in the street while a deputation was conducted to the office of Señor Sagasta, where its members were received politely by some of the officials, in the absence of the Premier.

Señors Vacundo and Dorado, former Municipal Councilors of Madrid, spoke for about five minutes, referring to the objects of the demonstration. No mention was made, however, of the alleged torturing of Anarchist prisoners in the prisons of the Fortress of Montjuich, although it was understood that this was to be the main representation to be made to the Premier.

The demands of those who took part in the demonstration were embodied in a manifesto, which was handed to the Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, who replied, saying he regretted that the indisposition of Señor Sagasta made it necessary for him to receive the deputation in the Premier's place. The Spanish people, Señor Capdepon added, were worthy of the liberty they enjoyed and the Government would always keep abreast of public opinion. But the manifesto was too serious to be immediately replied to. It would command serious attention and would be referred to the Cortes. The Minister then thanked the deputation for the orderly behavior of those who took part in the movement.

Señor Dorado answered that the deputation placed confidence in the good will of the Government, after which the deputation withdrew.

The crowd outside the Presidency was inclined to linger and discuss the matters which brought the people there. But the Civil Governor mingled among the people, urging them to disperse. He said:

"Go home, my children. Everything will be attended to."

The crowds then good-naturedly scattered.

SPAIN'S SHIPS IN BAD SHAPE.

LONDON, April 3.—It has been ascertained from reliable sources that some of the Spanish ships are in bad condition. The Pelayo started from Toulon for Cartagena last night in tow, with 150 French workmen on board fixing up her boilers and making other repairs. The Emperador Carlos V. started yesterday from the Seine Shipbuilding Yards, at Havre, for Ferrol, with a turret out of position and her guns unmounted. Neither ship will be ready for service for a month. They have left French waters, presumably in the fear that war might begin before the repairs were finished, in which event they would not be permitted to leave.

MADRID, April 3.—The Spanish Cabinet has decided that the torpedo flotilla is to remain at the Cape Verde Islands until further orders. The flotilla will be joined later by a squadron composed of the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., of 9,235 tons; the cruiser Alfonso XIII., of 5,000 tons; the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, of 7,000 tons, and the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, of 6,840 tons, which will accompany the torpedo flotilla to Cuba. The trial of the new cruiser Alfonso XIII. is reported to have been carried out with satisfactory results. The armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. has left Havre for Ferrol.

A flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers is being prepared for active service at Cadiz.

It has been decided by the Government to send the armored cruisers Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo, both of 7,000 tons, back to Havana. They will receive orders to this effect so soon as they sight Puerto Rico.

A national subscription to strengthen the Spanish fleet will be organized by a royal decree, but the decree will not be published before a declaration of war.

The Cabinet has examined propositions for the arming of merchant vessels as privateers, but it has been decided to await events before coming to any decision on this subject.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch saying that the Spanish warship Carlos V. has been delayed from sailing for Ferrol up to this time because she was waiting for the arrival of twenty French machinists. Seven of these machinists were selected and taken aboard, and the vessel departed for Ferrol. This confirms previous information of the Navy Department that the Spanish Navy is very poorly supplied with machinists for war vessels, and has been seeking experienced men in France.

The naval officers read with interest and discussed the Madrid dispatch regarding the movements of the Spanish ships and torpedo flotilla.

It was said that the flotilla perhaps had encountered bad weather, if it had attempted to sail direct for Puerto Rico, and might have been driven to the Cape de Verde Islands. It was also said that experienced navigators were of the opinion that the flotilla had taken the course it had in order to avoid adverse winds and find a better course by way of the islands than by taking a direct route.

This course would save coal, as sail power could be used to advantage.

Some naval officers were of opinion that they could not trust wholly to Madrid information concerning the movements of Spanish war vessels at present, and especially if the Spanish Admiralty thought advantage would be gained by misleading the American Navy Department.

The Keeley treatment for the cure of alcoholic, opium, tobacco, or drug diseases most successfully exemplified at the new Institute, 743 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant mansion, fine grounds, superior facilities; visitors and correspondence invited.—Adv.

MADRID PUBLIC INDIFFERENT.

MADRID, April 1, via Bayonne, France, April 3.—Despite the efforts of the press to work up patriotic enthusiasm, the public seems indifferent to the situation. Excepting among officials and officers, it is rarely discussed. Apparently the people are chiefly interested in the result of a big lottery just announced, and in the preparation for an extraordinary bullfight on Easter Sunday, at which celebrated toreadors from all parts of Spain will perform.

The people do not wish war; or rather, they are indifferent, as they always have one in progress somewhere, and do not regard a war with the United States as different from the others. The feeling that exists here exists also through the provinces.

Poultney Bigelow writes from Barcelona that, with two other Americans, he has just completed a bicycle tour from San Sebastian, through Madrid, to Alicante, in Valencia, clean across the wildest part of the peninsula, and he says: "I found less jingoism in the whole trip than in one block of the New York Bowery."

The Queen Regent is taking a very active part in the negotiations, and has identified herself thoroughly with the war section of the Cabinet. Her attitude is approved by the officials in the army, and undoubtedly has strengthened the dynasty for the time being. Her Majesty is reported to have told Señor Sagasta: "I received from my husband a heritage for our son, and will never agree to have that heritage curtailed."

Señor Sagasta said to a friend after Thursday's Council at the palace: "We went in seven men to see one woman, and emerged seven women, leaving the man inside"—meaning that they went in disposed to yield, but that the Queen's patriotism and firmness inspired them. At the same time it is reported that the Queen Regent is doing much to avoid a rupture. The activity of Count Dubsky, the Austrian Ambassador, in this direction within the last two days is said to be inspired from the palace. He has visited the United States Minister and a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Apparently there is a pessimistic feeling at the United States Legation to-day.

SPANISH PRESS BELLICOSE.

MADRID, April 3.—The majority of the newspapers here to-day regard war as inevitable. They think Gen. Woodford has communicated a final answer to the Government. The Liberal says:

"It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States excepting the independence of Cuba, and we had better immediately end the uncertainty."

The whole article of the Liberal on the subject is bellicose in tone.

The Pais asserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the Southern States in case of war with Spain, and also because the Spaniards are organizing in Mexico to invade the States vilely wrested from the Mexican Republic." In conclusion the Pais asserts that "it will not be all 'beer and skittles' for the United States."

ACTION OF CONGRESS FEARED.

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"The Ministers, who are desirous of being informed as to the latest news from America, met again to-day, and both the official and private dispatches were read. Señor Polo y Bernabé telegraphed from Washington that he considers President McKinley is being carried away by Congress. The President, in the opinion of the Spanish Minister, will decline all responsibility for the course events will take, while Congress will accept it. He asserts that the affairs of Spain and Cuba will be discussed on Monday.

"The Cabinet regards the situation as extremely unfavorable, since it is genarally supposed that the American Chambers will adopt a violent policy. A memorandum has been drawn up by Spain to be sent to the powers on the breaking out of war. It gives in brief form the story of the events leading up to the attitude taken by the United States. Preparations for the conflict are being brought to a head in Spain. The country is anxious for vigorous action. It laments that a war wholly without motive should be commenced, but resigns itself to this, and even to defeat, in order to save its honor.

"The leading men of all parties, including those opposed to the present monarchy, have made patriotic declarations in view of the present crisis, while the Generals are coming forward to offer their services to the country. Señor Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has telegraphed his congratulations to the Government on the reply to the Washington Cabinet. Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has announced that it is unnecessary to call out any more troops at present. The Queen Regent will place herself at the head of a national subscription for the navy.

"A battalion of engineers which had been ordered to the Canary Islands passed down the streets of Madrid to-night to take a train for Cadiz. The troops were cheered enthusiastically by the crowd, but beyond this the most perfect calm prevails."

SHOT AT CLOSE RANGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—A desperate revolver duel took place at Haynes, Ark., Saturday night, between Dr. W. W. Scott, a prominent physician of that town, and John J. Hughes, a leading merchant. Scott entered Hughes's store, and opened fire upon him. The latter drew his weapon, and both combatants emptied their revolvers at each other at close range.

When the shooting ceased both men were lying on the floor, Scott bleeding from four wounds and Hughes had been struck by five bullets. Both men are still alive, but their recovery is doubtful. The cause of the trouble is not definitely known, but it is said to have grown out of family affairs.

The Huntington tract at St. Ann's Avenue, from 138th St. to 141st St., will be sold without reserve by Peter F. Meyer at No. 111 Broadway on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock.—Adv.

PLEA TO THE INSURGENTS

The Autonomist Cabinet in Cuba Appeals to Them to Consent to an Armistice.

TERMS OF PEACE PROPOSED

Spain Declared to be Willing to Submit an Enlarged Scheme of Autonomy to the Cortes Soon to Meet.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Spanish Minister has received a dispatch from Havana saying that the Autonomist Cabinet there has addressed an appeal to the insurgents, asking to arrange an armistice for the purpose of arriving at terms of peace. The full text of the message could not be secured to-night, as it was not translated in full at the legation.

The insurgents are appealed to on the ground that they are all Cubans, and should unite for peace and liberty, which all want. The appeal also declares that Spain is willing to enlarge the scope of the present scheme of autonomy, and will suggest such a plan to the Cortes, which is soon to meet.

AUTONOMISTS IN COUNCIL.

Talk of Sending a Representative to Washington to Make Statements to the President.

HAVANA, April 3.—Yesterday the Autonomist secretaries, with Gen. Blanco presiding, held an extraordinary council, of which the proceedings have not been made public. El Diario says the Council may determine to send a representative to Washington in connection with the Spanish Legation there, who will be able to show the Federal Government the true feeling with regard to autonomy in Cuba, and also to advise President McKinley of the true state of affairs in the island.

This is said to depend upon the consent of the Madrid Government, and, according to El Diario, if the consent is obtained, Senor Manuel Rafael Angulo will be named as such representative. He is now in Washington representing the Colonial Government in the matter of the commercial treaty.

El Diario also says that the secretaries considered the issuance of a manifesto to all Cubans, calling upon them to assist loyally in the establishment of the present régime, a scheme of Government to be perfected and amplified according to the necessities of the island.

The manifesto would point out that Cubans could not find true independence in the plans of the Separatists, but would be absorbed by foreigners and that real liberty is possibly only by supporting and carrying out the resent régime. The manifesto would conclude by urging upon Cubans calmness and prudence amid the present discussions between the United States and Spain.

La Union Constitucional, in a violent editorial to-day denouncing the acts and motives of the United States, says:

"The United States have even neglected the customary legal or diplomatic varnish in making their proposals. It is inconsistent to demand that reconcentration shall cease and at the same moment to offer to feed the reconcentrados. The United States only give a handful of beans, which the poor stomachs of the reconcentrados cannot digest, while Spain is doing all that is possible to relieve distress, and without blowing a horn over it.

"American relief work only increases vagrancy, or serves to cover the designs of spies. Cubans do not know what the United States demand in exchange for this alleged relief; but they do know that nothing will be granted inconsistent with the maintenance of Spanish honor and integrity."

The same paper wishes to know how it happened that Capt. Sigsbee lost all his uniforms if he was on board the Maine when she exploded. It says Capt. Sigsbee made calls at the palace and attended the funeral of the Maine victims constantly in the same suit, with a coat like a smoking jacket. The object of this article, and its singular argument, is chiefly to show that there was no proper discipline on the Maine.

El Diario de la Marina has a patriotic editorial on the same lines as those that have appeared in previous issues. It says:

"Cuba is free now and will never be under the domination of the Yankees. The United States is not ready for war. It is seeking an alliance with England and Japan. Its Generals are shrieking for recruits for an illusionary army. It has not artillery for its coast defenses or powder for its men-of-war. In the midst of the hubbub President McKinley is uncertain what card to play, wishing for peace but doing nothing to prevent war. He is conscious of his mistake is asking independence for a people well-satisfied with the Government now existing."

PAPAL INTERVENTION RUMOR.

No Truth in a Madrid Report That the United States Has Suggested Such Action.

MADRID, April 3.—Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, declares officially that the Pope has accepted the task of mediating between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of the latter, both nations accepting his mediation. Outside the office of El Heraldo is posted a notice that says the Pope will mediate between the United States and Spain.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps are joining in taking steps calculated to avert war. They are under the leadership of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Francisca Nava, the Archbishop of Catania, and the Austrian Ambassador here, Count Dubsky.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Porter declares that the report from Madrid that the United States has asked the Pope to mediate between Spain and the United States is absolutely untrue. No such request has been made. There is no occasion, he says, for the United States to ask for such mediation, as the relations between the two countries are friendly. It is assumed that the dispatch has been transmitted erroneously or that it was framed purposely as received here by Spanish officials.

It is known that the Pope has been desirous of re-establishing peace in Cuba and that he would, if possible, obtain that result by offering to mediate between Spain and the insurgents. If the dispatch means anything, it is believed that this will be found to be the fact. This idea is supported by a dispatch from Minister Woodford received by Assistant Secretary Day to-night. He reports that negotiations are advancing by which the Pope hopes to bring about peace to all the children of the Church in Cuba.

LONDON, April 4.—It is announced here and the announcement is confirmed by a special dispatch from Madrid that the Pope will mediate between Spain and the United States, both Governments having accepted him. The news arrived too late to be commented upon by the morning papers. The special dispatch from Madrid which confirms the announcement says it is hoped in official circles there that this august mediation will still preserve peace.

The Daily Mail in its second edition publishes a special dispatch from Madrid, dated midnight, confirming the announcement of the Pope's offer to mediate. The dispatch says:

"His Holiness applied to Spain, asking her how, in case the United States should invite him to mediate with the sole object of suspending hostilities in Cuba, Spain would receive the request.

"The Spanish Government replied, affirming their respectful consideration of the offer and declaring that, trusting in his Holiness's sentiments of benevolent friendship, they would place themselves in his hands, saving Spain's honor.

"It is supposed that the Pope was induced to offer mediation on America's initiative. There is much doubt here how the American Chamber will accept the proposal; but it is hoped that it will have a pacificatory effect. Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and Gen. Woodford had a very cordial conference to-day (Sunday.)

"Spain has received warm assurances of sympathy from Austria and another power. Public opinion is expectant but unchanged in its attitude. Only an honorable pecification will be accepted."

M. HANOTAUX'S MOVE.

The French Ambassador Will Act for Spain in Case of War.

LONDON, April 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The fact that M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to act for Spain in the event of the departure of Señor Polo y Bernabe shows that M. Hanotaux has made another clever move, in which the neutrality of France is qualified by a show of influence exercised necessarily on behalf of Spain and placing France in the position of a humane protector without more than moral responsibility."

SAGASTA MAKES A STATEMENT.

Independence for Cuba, He Declares, Has Never Been Considered by His Government.

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing late last night, says:

"I have been able to obtain an interview with Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and to elicit from him a brief statement with reference to the present critical situation. In the course of the conversation Señor Sagasta said:

"'In our recent negotiations with the United States we have used friendly and conciliatory language in explaining our views. Respecting the matters in dispute with regard to the Maine disaster, we said we considered the question to be one for diplomatic negotiation, and that, if we and the United States found it impossible to come to an understanding on the conflicting opinions of the American and Spanish Commissions as to the cause of the disaster, the matter then ought to be submitted to technical experts and to the arbitration of a naval or other power, who might be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

"'On the second point we were able to inform United States Minister Woodford that Governor General Blanco had issued a proclamation authorizing the return of the reconcentrados to their homes and that the Spanish Government had sent £120,000 ($600,000) to the relief of the distressed Cubans and would devote to the same object all the proceeds of relief in kind and money, amounting to £200,000, ($1,000,000,) which had been sent by Spanish residents in Mexico. These measures are supplemented by the assistance already given by the Cuban Autonomist Government. We have never objected to relief being also sent by the United States, on condition that it did not have an official character or bear the appearance of intervention.

"'We did not object in principle to an armistice for the Cuban insurgents. We are, however, of opinion that it does not behoove Spain to take the initiative, and that a suspension of hostilities ought to be asked for by the insurgents. We suggested that the United States Government might, if so inclined, exercise its influence with the insurgents to induce them to apply for an armistice, with a view to further the ends of peace, on the understanding, however, that the armistice would be destined to lead to the submission of the insurgents to the new autonomous régime.'

"Señor Sagasta assured me that the question of the independence of Cuba or the sale of that colony or of any invasion of Spanish rights was not mooted in the recent negotiations. Alluding to the report that Marshal Prim had intended in 1870 to sell Cuba, Señor Sagasta said that such a suggestion was made to Marshal Prim by the Americans, but was never accepted, and that the parleying on the subject was only kept up for some time to avoid increasing the acute tension which then existed between the two countries.

"Señor Sagasta considers that since he took office in October last he has done everything possible to satisfy the Cubans and to preserve good relations with the United States, and that consequently no responsibility for the present crisis, should it lead to a rupture, will rest with Spain. He, however, does not believe that the last Spanish memorandum closes the door to further negotiations Those who had conducted them, he said, had on both sides shown a disposition to promote cordial relations; and he only apprehended trouble from the pressure of the jingoes on the Executive in Washington.

"Señor Sagasta proceeded to say that his Government had addressed a memorandum to the European powers, but had not officially taken steps to solicit their intervention. He called my attention to the fact that the people and press of Spain had shown prudence, forbearance, and patriotism during the crisis, even the Opposition having put no obstacles in the way of the Government. This, he said, led him to believe that all classes would co-operate in the work of realizing peace in Cuba and facing the contingencies of the future. He spoke throughout with the calm, subdued energy of a statesman alive to the eventualities of the situation and conscious that he had done his duty in endeavoring to avert war, without sacrificing the rights of Spain in a manner that would create equally grave consequences at home.

"I regret to say that some of the Madrid papers show ill-humor against England for not showing as much sympathy with Spain in her trial as the Continental Courts and Governments, as well as the press, are supposed to do. The Imparcial to-day has a long and angry article denouncing England as seeking an American alliance to make up for her isolated position in Europe and to strengthen her position in the Far East, and in China especially."

TALK OF EUROPEAN MEDIATION.

Expectation in Washington that Something in This Line May Be Attempted.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The prospect of European mediation has aroused the keenest interest throughout diplomatic circles here, and although inquiry at the leading embassies and legations failed to disclose that any actual move had been made, yet such a move is expected at almost any time, and when taken it is felt that it will be an important factor in the situation.

It has been expected that France would be the first to act by an offer of her good offices. Up to to-night, however, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had received no instructions in this line. There is the same expectation but lack of definite action in British, German, and other diplomatic quarters.

It is probable that mediation would take definite form if the foreign representatives were convinced that war was inevitable and was about to be declared. While they look upon the situation as grave, the general sentiment among them is that the matter has not yet gone beyond the range of diplomacy and a pacific settlement.

For that reason there was a strong inclination shown to-day to wait until the President's message was sent to Congress, the feeling being that the real issue could not be determined until the message had been submitted.

At the outset Spain was most earnest for mediation, and to this end addressed a note to the powers about ten days ago. Now, however, as the prospects for mediation appear to be growing, the Spanish authorities seem to be less inclined toward this course.

This may be due to the fact that Spain had looked upon mediation as an indirect form of intervention of the European powers in favor of one of their own number. The Spanish note developed, however, that the powers were not ready for any such radical step. France made the first declaration through Premier Hanotaux in the French Chamber that France would treat both parties alike as friends.

This was an unexpected reverse for Spain, as she felt that the French ownership of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and other islands could incline her to sympathy with Spain in defending her sovereignty over Cuba.

Long Island R. R. Few cars. New hard coal engines. Roadway oiled. Entire system ballasted.—Adv.

WAR MAY BE AVERTE

Prospect of Peaceful Settlement with Spain Seems Brighter Than Twenty-four Hours Ago.

AUTONOMISTS ASK INSURGENTS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

The Pope Said to be Mediating in the Hope of Bringing About Peace in Cuba

President McKinley Reported as Saying He Still Hopes that There Will Be No Conflict.

Although the general expectation, both in Washington and Madrid, seems to be that there will be war between this country and Spain, there apparently are better grounds than existed twenty-four hours ago for hoping the difficulties between the two countries may be settled without resort to arms.

The President is reported as saying that he has not abandoned the hope of averting war; Minister Woodford in a public statement says, "My country asks for peace upon conditions that shall make peace permanent and beneficent, and I have faith that Spain will yet do what is necessary to assure justice for Cuba," and from other sources come intimations of similar hopes and expectations.

Moreover, the Autonomist Cabinet of Cuba has addressed an appeal to the insurgents asking them to arrange an armistice for the purpose of arriving at terms of peace. The appeal states that Spain is willing to enlarge the present scope of autonomy and will suggest such a plan to the Cortes, which is to meet soon.

It is believed a Madrid dispatch received last night, announcing that the Pope had undertaken to mediate between this country and Spain at the request of this country, has a bearing on the Autonomists' appeal. It is denied that this country has asked the Pope to mediate, and it is suggested at Washington that the mediation he is exercising is between Spain and the insurgents.

It is not determined on what day the President will send his message to Congress, and nobody outside his Cabinet knows what the message will contain. Possibly, even the President does not know precisely what he will say. Intimations have been made, however, that the President feels that Congress should not insist on armed intervention in Cuba until it is certain the results it is desired to bring about may not be secured in some other way.

From all over the country messages are going to the President indorsing his pacific course, and urging him to do everything in his power to avert a war.

Meanwhile war preparations are going on here and in Spain, both Governments doing everything possible to prepare for a conflict.

STILL HOPING FOR PEACE.

The President Not Yet Convinced that It Will Be Impossible to Avert a War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Sunday has brought no real discoverable change in the situation here.

To the President it has been a day of comparative rest. But he has not been permitted to forget the Cuban situation or the expectations of Congress that it is awaiting with a well-defined desire a strong, resolute, and adequate presentation of the facts of the absorbing controversy, and of the reason for the suspension of negotiations with Spain to secure peace in Cuba.

To the many war seems imminent, but there are a few active and zealous advocates of peace.

While the history of the Cuban case and of the recent and former negotiations with Spain are being prepared for the convenience of the President in completing his message, he is being advised by men of greatly differing views, and is being urged to spare no effort to avoid a conflict with Spain if it can be avoided.

According to an intimate friend of the President he still is not convinced that war cannot be averted. While he has an abounding sympathy with the suffering Cubans and hopes that Spain will be induced to grant independence to Cuba, he has listened to some arguments that have led him to question whether it will be to the best interest of the Cubans or of the people of the United States to force a war at all hazards.

Dr. Klopsch Against War.

Much comment has been made about a visit to the White House yesterday by Mr. Atkins, a sugar planter and refiner in Cuba, who was mentioned during the administration of President Cleveland, and since as having visited the Executive Mansion to oppose intervention by the United States to secure independence for the insurgents. Mr. Atkins favors a more thorough trial of the plan of autonomy.

He took with him to the White House Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald, who has been engaged in relief work in Cuba. After Dr. Klopsch had talked with the President an account of his visit and his statement was prepared at the White House and sent to The Associated Press. In this statement Dr. Klopsch asserted that if there should be war with the United States 150,000 reconcentrados would be starved in a week. The Spaniards, he said, would seize the stores now in the possession of the Relief Society and use them, thus depriving the starving reconcentrados of food. He also told the President that independence would be followed by bushwhacking and lawlessness, that the best part of the population was in favor of autonomy, that the 60 per cent. of the insurgents who are negroes would expect to become rich at once, and that the signing of a declaration of war would be the death warrant of thousands of reconcentrados.

Advice as to the Maine Affair.

Dr. Klopsch had something to say also about the Maine. According to the statement sent out from the White House, Dr. Klopsch said:

"In reference to the Maine affair, I told the President that the people of Cuba generally looked upon it as unfortunate, but it [illegible] so terrible, they believed, as to bring about a war with a nation that was [illegible] suspected of committing it—a war that would result in awful loss of life in order to avenge the death of 266 sailors. Why think of going to war in behalf of the reconcentrados, who, if war is declared, will die of starvation before the end of thirty days."

[illegible] Atkins told the President that much of the food sent to supply the starving reconcentrados was taken by Spanish soldiers who were supposed to be assisting in the distribution of relief.

The stories of Mr. Atkins and Dr. Klopsch did not strike all the members of the Cabinet with equal force. One member at least is reported to have expressed positive doubt of the accuracy of the statements made and had no hesitation in declaring that if made by anybody else they might have been denounced as being inspired by Spanish interests. The President made no reply to either of the gentlemen, and, according to very good authority, has not at all changed his views since listening to their suggestions.

Republicans Urge Concessions.

There is no sort of doubt that the President has been advised by prominent Republicans to ask Congress to be satisfied with an offer from Spain that does not grant independence to Cuba.

Attention has been fixed to-day upon the dispatch from this city sent out by a prominent writer for the press, in which he intimates after a call upon the President late yesterday that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been too radical in favoring independence with intervention.

He also says: "If the President shall define a positive policy, which does not involve a declaration of war, but which does embody a strong, firm, resolute treatment of the Spanish-Cuban question, Congress will follow."

The same dispatch, which is assumed to have been inspired by the Administration, but which does not meet with approval by every member of the Cabinet, admonishes Congress to "think hard," not to be too impetuous, not to expect a Trafalgar or Navarino inside of three days, but to "meditate."

There is no disposition manifested by Republicans or Democrats to anticipate the President by reckless action, unless the President shall postpone the sending in of his message beyond the day that has been mentioned by his friends as the latest he will need in which to prepare it.

Dissatisfaction in Congress.

But the fact ought not to be concealed that Congress discusses with evident dissatisfaction the report heard here every hour that there is to be no further reference to the Maine disaster until after peace has been secured, and that negotiations will be resumed upon a basis of something less for Cuba than absolute independence.

Members are setting off against the statement of Mr. Atkins that the Cubans are not fit for self-government the opinion of Senator Proctor that they are, and the feeling about the loss of the Maine by Spanish neglect, or worse, is increasing as the suggestions multiply that it is to be treated as an unimportant incident.

Senators who to-day visited the White House and others who are acquainted with the determination of the President as it was ascertained last night, when he gave directions about the preparation of the matter for his message, declare that Congress will not be asked to accept the latest propositions of Spain as made known through Mr. Woodford from Premier Sagasta, but that the President will adhere to his decision to present the facts of the case as they have appeared to him, with the statement that he has exhausted diplomacy, and must now rely upon Congress to act as its calm judgment shall dictate.

There is reason to believe the report brought from the President by visitors to the White House that he deprecates the statements that have been circulated that he has in any way reflected upon Congress as lacking in confidence in his patriotism or his firmness. Congress has given such notable expression of confidence in the President, by granting him liberal supplies of money and unlimited power to use it to prepare the country for defense, that the President would be the last person to describe himself and Congress in terms that would recall a speech made by a former Minister to England who became unpopular with members of the Congress because he described them as part of a turbulent people.

It is the prediction of a member of the Cabinet that the President will send in his message not later than Tuesday.

Creditors of Spain Anxious.

The Administration has not, it is understood, learned of any effort by foreign powers to induce Spain to renew negotiations with the United States with intimations of larger concessions than hitherto have been offered. It is stated, however, that there is reason to believe that such an effort is being made by the creditors of Spain, and that the offer may come to the United States through them, to save the feelings of Spain.

A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House says:

"The President will not recommend any other cure for Cuba's evils than independence. If he does, it will not be possible to promise him that the House will not reject his advice. The expectation of all the Republicans whom I know is that he will send in a message which the House will approve. The House is for independence.

"It cannot be held by any modification of that demand. We have been thinking while the President has thought. We all know that there can be no half-way measure of relief for Cuba that will bring permanent peace. It must be independence or nothing. Any proposition that calls for less will, in my estimation, not be satisfactory."

CONGRESS IS IMPATIENT.

Doubtful that It Will Be Willing to Wait for the President's Message After Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The suspense caused by the necessary delay in the preparation of the message is very trying upon members of both houses, and the most universally discussed question in Washington to-night is whether Congress can be restrained until the message is transmitted.

It can be pretty confidently asserted, however, that all the Republicans of the House, with possible exceptions which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, can be controlled until Wednesday. After that what might happen if the President asks for further delay is problematical.

Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, for instance, who says he hopes he will not be obliged to part company with the President, says he will vote with the Democrats if necessary to overrule the Speaker after Wednesday.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin has made a similar statement.

The Republicans of the Committee on Foreign Affairs held informal meetings to-day, and practically agreed to report a resolution of a tenor similar to that agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday. The House resolutions will probably follow the language of those of the Senate regarding the blowing up of the Maine.

These resolutions will be practically agreed upon by the committee to-morrow, but will not be reported until the President sends his message to Congress, although there is at least one of the Republicans of the committee who is in favor of formally reporting them to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, the acting Chairman of the committee, in the absence of Mr. Hitt, saw the President to-day and informed him of the probable action of the committee.

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) said to-day that, while some of the Republicans of the House were very impatient, he thought they would restrain themselves if the President desired a few days additional.

Mr. Grout has prepared a resolution which he will introduce to-morrow, appropriating $1,000,000 to raise the hull of the Maine.

"If she was blown up," said he, "we can well afford to spend $1,000,000 to demonstrate that fact. Her hull could be raised by building coffer dams. If she was blown up, the truth will be known. Murder will out."

Representative Bishop (Rep., Mich.,) says that the members of his delegation, although strongly for action, are willing to give the President a reasonable time.

"There may be influences making for peace of which we know nothing," said he. "And we ought to defer a few days if Mr. McKinley desires. Besides, every day adds to our war preparations."

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) said he was willing to wait upon the President.

Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, expressed doubt as to whether the House could be held beyond to-morrow.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Anxiously Waiting for the President's Message and for Proceedings That Will Hinge on It.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The expectation in the Senate is that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Cuban situation will be made to the Senate not later than Wednesday.

The committee will make an effort to secure action upon the resolutions it will report without having them debated, but the effort may not be successful. Undoubtedly a large majority of the members of the Senate are favorable to some declaration as to the Cuban situation, but there is difference of opinion on the course to be pursued and on the language to be used, and this may prevent immediate action except in one contingency. This contingency is the possibility of an agreement as to details between the President and the committee. If the committee's report should prove to be in accord with the President's recommendation in all essential particulars, the Senate likely would adopt the resolutions brought in without debating them.

There is, however, a considerable element in the Senate which is opposed to war except as a last extremity, and there are several others who think there ought to be delay of at least a week or ten days before action is taken in Congress in order to insure the safe landing of ships and war supplies now on their way to this country from Europe.

The Committee on Foreign Relations is not impressed with this line of reasoning, and the members urge that Spain is no better prepared for hostilities than are we. The members of this committee do not expect the President's message before Tuesday, and they are prepared to wait until Wednesday.

Under great pressure there might be a delay beyond that time, but a request for such delay would cause great restiveness on the part of a majority of the committee.

While desirous of giving the President all the time he actually may require for the preparation of his message, the members of the committee are impatient of the outside influence which is being exerted to hold them in check. This pressure is in the shape of letters and telegrams from persons throughout the country who are opposed to a war policy, and with these the members of the committee are being flooded.

"The writers," said a member of the committee to-day, "generally ask us to maintain an 'honorable peace.' Of course, we all want an honorable peace, but the time has gone by when that can be secured under existing conditions in Cuba. We cannot allow our conduct to be controlled by such expressions."

When the President's message is received it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which may bring in its report later in the day. So far as it is informed as to the probable line of the President's communication, the committee is now prepared to report, but the members realize that there may be some detail of the message that will require careful consideration, and in that event they will give more time to it than an hour or two on the day of its presentation.

Unless there is a change in the committee's conclusion, after the President is heard from, the resolutions reported will recommend the recognition of Cuban independence and armed intervention to make independence practicable. They will include the Maine explosion as one of the causes for this action. The resolutions will be accompanied by a carefully drawn report written by Senator Davis.

The Senate probably will give some attention this week to appropriation bills and miscellaneous measures on the calendar.

There is little in the way of a programme for the House this week. Everything awaits the President's message and the momentous events which are to follow its presentation. To-morrow the bill for the reorganization of the army is to be called up. Chairman Hull of the Military Committee believes it will be passed without opposition. It is considered a part of the war preparations, and as such its urgency would preclude the opposition which it might encounter in ordinary times.

The Senate District of Columbia Battalion bill is on the Speaker's table, and it, too, may be passed.

Thursday and Friday are private bill days. The Deficiency Appropriation bill is almost ready and could be considered any time after Wednesday.

UPHOLDING PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Resolutions of the New England Society of the Oranges.

ORANGE, April 3.—The New England Society of the Oranges adopted resolutions last night indorsing President McKinley's course and they were ordered telegraphed to Washington to the President and to Senator James Smith, Jr., Senator William J. Sewell, Congressman R. Wayne Parker, and Congressman Charles N. Fowler. The resolutions are as follows:

The Constitution of the Nation commits to the Executive the conduct of diplomatic matters. The common sense of mankind demands that a resort to war shall in no case be had until the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted. The President's course has been such as to command the confidence of thoughtful men. It is at least within the range of possibility that the questions at issue may be satisfactorily settled by the President. Under these circumstances the society deprecates haste and trusts that nothing will be done by Congress until the President himself shall have declared that action by Congress has become necessary.

CARDINAL GIBBONS FOR PEACE.

Trusts God Will Help Spain and the United States to Come to Terms.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Cardinal Gibbons, after his sermon in the cathedral this morning, made the following remarks on the threatened war:

"On this day, when we commemorate the entrance of the God of peace into Jerusalem, let us implore Him that He will so guide the minds and hearts of the President and Congress and that He will so direct the counsels of Spain that He may inspire both nations with a happy solution to the problem which confronts us—a solution honorable to both nations—that the clouds of war may be dispelled and the blessings of heavenly peace may be preserved to the Nation.

"Let us cherish the hope that on next Sunday, when we celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the dead, we may also be cheered by the inauguration of the dawn of good-will between Spain and our own beloved country."

ALABAMA VETERANS READY.

Offer Their Services to the President in Case of War.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3.—Camp W. J. Hardee, United Confederate Veterans, at a mass meeting held last night tendered their services to President McKinley in case of war with Spain.

The veterans adopted resolutions commending President McKinley for his pacific course and his efforts to avert war, but declared themselves ready in case Congress deems war necessary to fight for the country's flag. The camp is composed of men of every political creed and is the oldest and largest in the South.

A PROTEST AGAINST WAR.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward Pleads for Peace.

BOSTON, April 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, the writer, has sent a letter to the newspapers of Boston in which she deprecates the possibility of war and calls upon Congress to give President McKinley time to settle the trouble with Spain without strife.

"What a spectacle!" she says. "A Christian Nation threatening to declare war—unnecessary, unjustifiable, unrighteous war—on Holy Week, and plotting butchery on Easter Day. The veriest furioso in Congress must hang his head before this shameful and untimely sight.

"We have a Christian statesman at the head of our Government. Extend to him at least the simple courtesy yielded in the commonest commercial transactions. Grant the President thirty days to meet the call of the crisis. He will settle this trouble without slaughter. Give him a chance. Let him have time to save us from a National blunder and disgrace which history would never forget to record against us."

OHIO PEOPLE FOR WAR.

Gov. Bushnell Discountenances the Idea of Peace Meetings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 3.—Gov. Bushnell said to-day:

"I have been asked how many men Ohio could furnish in case of war with Spain. The interrogation came from an unofficial source. I sent the answer that I believed Ohio could easily forward 100,000 men at the first call. We sent over 300,000 to the civil war after a number of drafts, and we could send more than that if the prospective war with Spain should be prolonged, which is not to be anticipated."

Referring to the reports that Senator Hanna wanted to call peace meetings in Ohio, the Governor said such meetings could not be organized in this State; that the people would not stand them.

Adjt. Gen. Axline remains on duty all the time in anticipation of news of trouble.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

An Ex-Confederate Patriot.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—Dr. Thaddeus Fitzhugh, sixty-three years old, formerly Postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., a cousin of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, has proffered his services to President McKinley, in the event of war, expressing a willingness, if need be, to sacrifice his life in support of the "principles of the firmly united country."

Dr. Fitzhugh was Captain of Company F of the Fifth Regiment of Paine's Brigade, of which his cousin, Fitzhugh Lee, was division commander in the Confederate Army.

To Move from Buffalo to Atlanta.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Porter, received a cipher message from Washington this afternoon ordering him to have the four companies of his command in Buffalo and the one company at Fort Niagara in readiness to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., at a moment's notice. The company at Fort Niagara is expected to come to Buffalo in the morning. Col. Smith said his command was ready to move as quickly as a train could be provided.

Spanish Minister Entertained.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Sherman gave a dinner last night at which the Spanish Minister was one of the guests, Senator Lodge of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Col. Fred Grant of New York being among the others present. The presence of the Spanish Minister at the home of the Secretary of State was devoid of significance, being purely a social gathering, the Spanish situation was not alluded to.

A Steamer's Charter Canceled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—The British steamship Dorset, Capt. Souler, which arrived at Tybee to-day, found that her charter to load for Barcelona had been canceled on account of the international complications and she had been ordered to Norfolk. She broke one of her propeller blades on her voyage over, and she probably will come up to the city to have repairs made.

Foreign Exchange Buyers Cautious.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 3.—Foreign exchange buyers to-day notified local correspondents to purchase no more bills without the war insurance clause, regardless of flags; also to cease purchases of Continental exchange entirely.

South American Neutrality.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A private cable dispatch says that Chile, Peru, and Argentine are ready to issue proclamations of neutrality immediately upon war being declared.

FOR BETTER CABLE FACILITIES.

Denmark to be Asked to Allow Messages to Come Via St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is probable that negotiations will be opened by this Government with Denmark to allow cable messages to come over the French line from the Danish Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

With the Leeward Islands, of which St. Thomas is a centre, as the probable centre of any naval operations which may result from the present crisis, it is recognized as of vital importance to secure cable facilities not controlled by Spain.

At present the cable line touching at Puerto Rico is subject to Spanish control and is the only means of communicating with these islands. The French cable lands at St. Thomas, but the station is merely for testing purposes, and messages are not received or delivered.

It is now proposed to have this station turned into a regular bureau, in which case the Government could be brought into close cable communication with any naval rendezvous there. The establishment of the bureau will require the consent of Denmark, and it is probable this will be asked through the United States Minister at Copenhagen within the next few days.

It is understood that the Danish Government does not view with favor the recent propositions for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas by the United States for use as a coaling station, as it is felt that a sale of the island at this time would be an unfriendly act toward Spain. This view was communicated to Washington, and was made known to the State Department through the Danish Minister here.

ORDERS TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Illinois and Michigan Divisions to Prepare for Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—Gov. Tanner this evening received a request from Washington to have the naval militia of Illinois in readiness to meet any call for their services from the National Government. He at once instructed Commander Harrison to issue orders to battalion and division commanders to recruit their commands to the maximum strength allowed by law, to institute drills everywhere, and to be ready to take special trains on receipt of orders to move.

Enlisted men with families or parents depending on them for support and minors enlisting without their parents' consent will be discharged and men without disabilities enlisted in their stead.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—Gov. Pingree to-night received a dispatch from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt requesting that the Michigan Naval Reserve be fully equipped and made ready for instant service in case of a call from the Government.

Gov. Pingree at once wired Adjt. Gen. Irish, directing him to procure such uniforms and equipments as are necessary to fill out the requirements of the reserve in preparing it for active duty. The State has no money appropriated for such purposes, but Gov. Pingree will send a message to the Legislature recommending an appropriation this week.

The Detroit and Saginaw divisions of the Michigan Naval Reserve include 200 officers and men, their full quota being 250. Their armament consists of four three-inch breechloading rifles and a Gatling gun. The reserve officers say they could be ready to move in two hours' time and that their command is qualified to take charge of a ship from boiler room to pilot house.

Texans Organize a Naval Reserve.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 3.—Pursuant to a call issued by Mr. J. H. Hawley an enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day to organize a Naval Reserve. One hundred and sixteen names were enrolled in a few minutes. These men will hold themselves in readiness for service upon demand.

Found Dead by Her Son.

Elizabeth Martinet, sixty-five years old, of 161 Sussex Street, Jersey City, went down into the cellar yesterday morning to get some wood. She was gone so long that her son Henry went down to look for her. He found her lying on the cellar floor dead. Heart disease was the cause of death.

To Honor Gov. Voorhees.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey will be the guest of the Union League Club, Jersey City, to-night. Among the speakers will be Judge J. Frank Fort and State Senator William Johnson.

A Brakeman Instantly Killed.

Conrad Mayers, thirty-five years old, of 333 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, employed as a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from a train at the Grove Street crossing yesterday and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and three children.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Rush of Work in the Departments at Washington Due to the Threatening Situation.

ACTIVITY IN ALL DIRECTIONS

State Department Making a Record of Our Relations with Spain—Attorney General Engaged with the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Navy, War, and State Departments to-day preserved only an outward semblance of Sunday calm. For the last week the work put upon the officials and clerks of these departments has increased steadily. A large number of secretaries and clerks, and many of the higher officials, have found it necessary to keep late hours in order to perform the new tasks that the preparation for war has set them. The routine in many offices is falling behind, and all attention and energy is concentrated upon the imperative work of getting ready for the worst.

To-day the departments found so much work ahead that a large part of their force was kept on working through the day and far into to-night.

Most of this work is entirely new. In the War and Navy Departments it consists largely of drafting plans of fortifications, maps of harbors, and designs of ships, and the compiling of records for the information of the heads of bureaus, general officers, and the Secretaries.

Our Account with Spain.

The State Department clerks have been busy summarizing the correspondence with Spain for the last century and drawing up a concise history of the negotiations with Spain in the several complications the United States has had with her over such affairs as the shooting of the crew of the Virginius as pirates, the firing upon the American flag on the high seas, the capture and imprisonment of the Competitor's crew, the imprisonment of American citizens in Cuba, the killing of Americans during the present revolution, the blowing up of the Maine, and other amenities of civilized warfare as conducted under the flag of Spain. This narrative, when presented to Congress Tuesday or Wednesday, it is thought, will produce something of a sensation unless the wary State Department handles the record gingerly.

The Attorney General's Office is engaged in preparing the legal history and a brief of the legal aspects of the situation. It is not likely there was much rest in that branch of the Administration to-day.

It is said that the entire history of this and similar crises will be rehearsed from the point of view of international law, a labor which involves great study and minute care.

The Army Thoroughly Prepared.

The War Department is busy with its own plans, maps, army orders, the quiet mobilization of the forces of the United States so that they can be ready to move to Cuba at a moment's notice, the preparation of munitions of war and commissary supplies, and the endless work of detail connected with military movements greater than any yet undertaken by this country save in the late war.

The army is said to be prepared so thoroughly for any emergency that it can throw 100,000 well-equipped troops, formed from the regular army and from the State militia, into any portion of the Gulf or Atlantic Coast within forty-eight hours for the invasion of Cuba.

A careful study of the State militia is being made to-day, as it is understood that the first army sent into Cuba must be composed largely of these bodies of soldiers. Preparations have been made to have them examined as rapidly as they can be mobilized, and put into the army corps as regular troops.

Most of these soldiers have been well drilled, and some are as well equipped and seasoned as the regulars themselves.

The War Department is much occupied with the difficult task of getting a sufficient amount of ammunition on hand for the opening of hostilities. Contracts are being signed every day, and almost every hour of the day, and rush orders are being sent out hourly.

Navy Expects to Strike the First Blow.

The Navy Department is even busier, if possible, than the War Department. As the first blow that is expected to clear the field for the advance of the army must be struck by the fleet, the department has pressed forward with feverish haste at the preparations for the initial naval movements of the war. The vessels of the navy are in good condition, with one or two exceptions, and few days will elapse before every ship under the United States flag will be in first-class order to take the high seas or move to its position to defend the coast.

In the meanwhile the department continues to buy more vessels, to repair all the old ships of the navy, to rush the work of constructing the vessels already laid down, and to design plans for the ships of the real new navy which is to make this country as invincible on sea as it now is on land.

The streets of the capital were thronged to-day by a curious crowd. People were passing in something like a procession before the White House and along Pennsylvania Avenue. Expectance was on every face. In the throngs on the streets were many naval cadets and junior army and navy officers on their way to their posts. The city had a more martial appearance to-day than it has had, excepting always inauguration days, since the victorious armies marched through it at the close of the war.

WAR SPIRIT IN ATLANTIC CITY.

Three Provisional Companies Enlisted and More to Form.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3.—This city is in a warlike frame of mind. Ever since the Cuban revolution broke out it has been a warm sympathizer with the Cubans. Several filibustering expeditions started either in whole or part from this place. Since the war cloud became threatening three companies have been enlisted. The work was taken up by Beriah L. Stevens, who obtained permission from Trenton to do it and to hold his men in readiness. Mr. Stevens has permission to enlist three more companies.

The three companies that have been enlisted for service in case of war are to be captained by George B. Zine, Harold F. Adams, and James F. Downey. They are to receive Captain's commissions, and Mr. Stevens is to be Major. The men cannot be mustered into the National Guard at present, but they are being drilled and expect to be ready within a short time.

The old Morris Guards, an efficient military organization, is ready for a call. The men have expressed their willingness to respond to the first call for troops. When Col. Daniel Morris, from whom the company takes its name, heard that it had acted with such promptness he notified the men that he would see that if they were called out they would receive the full service kit of the regular soldiers and he would bear all the expense. He also told the men that while they were away in the service of the State or of the United States he would pay their families the amount of their salaries and that the payments would be made weekly.

Army Balloon Coming to New York.

DENVER, April 3.—The balloon equipment at Fort Logan and several carloads of camp equipage from the same post will be started east to-morrow. Five cars were loaded to-day and will be sent through to Fort Wadsworth, at the entrance of New York Harbor. Sergt. Ivy Baldwin, the practical balloon man at the post, expects to follow the balloon outfit, which includes not only the signal balloon made by him, but the balloon wagon, four tube wagons, and the paraphernalia for generating gas. The camp equipage includes tents, army stoves, and baggage used by men on a campaign.

Regulars Ordered East.

TOPEKA, April 3.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has received orders for the movement of the Eleventh United States Infantry, consisting of 7 officers and 154 men, from the Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and the Fifteenth Infantry, consisting of 6 officers and 237 men, from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

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(Third Floor.)

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Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Kansas Offers 50,000 Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Gov. Leedy says 50,000 Kansans will be ready to enlist for war in forty-eight hours, and that the Kansas Legislature can be relied upon for a war appropriation of $100,000 within five days. The Governor is anxious to lead a Kansas regiment.

No Italian Warships Bought.

LONDON, April 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Commander Brownson of the United States Navy has not definitely concluded the purchase of any Italian warships. I learn from a reliable authority that the United States is not really eager to buy ships, but rather to investigate and, if possible, to prevent Spain's proposed purchases."

PRINTERS READY TO TAKE UP ARMS

Typographical Union No. 6 Will Respond to the Country's Call.

Patriotic and warlike ardor pervaded yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, at Clarendon Hall.

Delegate James J. Murphy said that the workingmen were ready to take up arms against Spain if war was declared, and then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as members of Typographical Union No. 6, await and will respond to the country's call.

"The resolution is brief," remarked Delegate Murphy, in speaking to his resolution, "but we want to declare directly and pointedly what we are willing to do. It is in times like these that we should show that we are ready to do our duty as citizens of this great Republic. The country is on the ragged edge of war, which some people say cannot be avoided. Well, I believe that the people of the United States will be ready to respond when called upon. No sensible man wants war if it can be honorably avoided, but we don't want peace with dishonor."

The resolution was immediately adopted, and then Henry Rogers offered another resolution for the benefit of such members of the union as may go to the front should hostilities break out:

Resolved, That in case war should occur between the United States and Spain, or any other country, all members of Typographical Union No. 6 taking action in behalf of the United States shall be carried on the books of the union in good standing until the expiration of the term that they are so engaged.

This was also carried unanimously, and Owen J. Kindelon offered a third resolution, which read as follows:

Whereas, At a previous meeting, Typographical Union No. 6 requested the Hon. Amos J. Cummings to use his efforts in Congress to advance the cause of Cuban independence.

Resolved, That we, as members of Typographical Union No. 6 hereby tender our thanks to Congressman Cummings for the able and earnest manner in which he carried out our wishes.

This resolution was passed with a hurrah.

CROWDS VISIT FORT WADSWORTH.

Two Houses May Be Destroyed To-morrow to Make Room for Batteries.

Large crowds yesterday visited the place where the new batteries at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., are being constructed. The excursionists were much disappointed when they found that they were not permitted to enter the fortifications, which were closely guarded by armed sentinels. The Secretary of War has issued an order to the Staten Island Electric Company, which runs through the reservation, prohibiting amateur photographers who might be passengers on the cars from taking "snap" shots, within the fortification, and the conductors were instructed to enforce the orders from the War Department strictly. There was no work in progress yesterday on the new batteries, but, beginning to-day, the work will be pushed forward by extra forces, who will work night and day.

Preparations are being made to destroy with dynamite the residences purchased last week from the King estate. It is expected that the two houses, on whose sites two powerful batteries are to be erected, will be destroyed to-morrow. The occupants, who have been vacating the houses during the week, were moving yesterday, and the last van loads of furniture were taken away.

Veterans Offer Their Services.

At a meeting of the Philip H. Sheridan Command, No. 1, United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans, yesterday at 70 East Fourth Street resolutions were passed offering the services of the command to the President as an independent company. There will be another meeting of the command at the same place to-morrow evening. A call has been sent out asking all honorably discharged sailors and soldiers to attend the meeting.

CAPT. CASA'S FAMILY LEAVES.

Others of the Spanish Legation Reported Booked for Departure.

The wife and family of Capt. Don Carlos de la Casa, the Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, sailed quietly on La Bourgogne last Wednesday. The party consisted of Mrs. Don Carlos de la Casa, her daughter, her baby, and Mrs. R. de la Casa. It is said that the families of other members of the legation are booking for departure but their names do not appear on the books of the steamship companies.

The office of the Consulate in this city wears its customary businesslike air, but three Pinkerton detectives are constantly present as a guard. They keep out of sight, however, in an inner office.

Chief Justice Fuller Has a Fire.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The roof and sixth story of the Central Union Block, at Madison and Market Streets, were destroyed by fire to-day. The building, which is owned by C. T. Wheeler and Chief Justice Fuller, was damaged to the extent of $12,000. Two hundred manufacturing concerns in the building suffered a loss of $65,000, fully insured.

Snowstorm in Colorado.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Reports received at railroad headquarters show that a severe snowstorm is raging in Colorado and is coming this way. The storm is most severe from Limon, Col., westward, the worst drifts occurring at Flagler and Arribau. No damage to property or delay in railroad traffic is reported. Telegraph wires in Western Kansas are generally prostrated.

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QUIET REIGNS IN HAVANA.

Palm Sunday Peacefully Observed—Clergy and Municipality Offer Government Their Resources.

HAVANA, April 3.—Palm Sunday was ushered in with clouds and a gentle rain, the first for several weeks. The churches were crowded with worshippers, each bearing a palm. Persons of both sexes and all ages and conditions bore these emblems through the streets to their homes. Up to the time of filing this dispatch the day has been quiet, there being no alarming rumors in any quarter.

Yesterday evening Bishop Manuel Santander y Frutos of Havana called on Gen. Blanco at the palace, and, in his own name and in the name of all the clergy, offered the revenues, moneys, and treasure of the Church for use in case of any extraordinary emergency. He said that even the vases on the altars were at the disposal of the Government for sale in case they should be needed.

Later the Mayor and the City Council called at the palace and offered the resources at their disposal for patriotic purposes. Gen. Blanco expressed thanks in the name of the Queen for these manifestations of loyalty on the part of the Cuban Church and State.

LONDON PAPERS' OPINIONS.

Daily Mail Says Spain Is Manoeuvring to Gain Time.

LONDON, April 4.—The morning papers continue their editorials on long special dispatches from America as to the situation. The Daily Mail calls Spain "an artful dodger manoeuvring to gain time to get the torpedo flotilla to Puerto Rico," but says that there are clever men at Washington, too, and the flotilla may need to hurry.

The Standard, commenting on the interview of its Madrid correspondent with Señor Sagasta, considers the statement of the Spanish Premier that America has not demanded categorically the independence of Cuba most important, because, while Spain's amour propre is not involved, there is still a chance for peace.

Austrian Emperor's Alleged Views.

LONDON, April 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have trustworthy authority for the statement that, though the Austrian Court is deeply concerned for peace, Emperor Francis Joseph believes that intervention between Spain and America would do more harm than good.

CONTINENTAL POWERS AT WORK.

France, Russia, and Germany Trying to Prevent War.

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, describing the aspect of the city yesterday, (Sunday,) says:

"France, Germany, and Russia are moving heaven and earth to prevent war. Nobody believes they can succeed. Still there is nothing outwardly in the streets that suggests a country on the eve of war. The only exception to this calm is the Bourse.

"The hotels and streets are full of Americans, who read their newspapers openly and express their opinions very frankly, but are treated with the utmost courtesy by all."

SPAIN THINKS SHE IS WRONGED.

LONDON, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Spain's reply to the American proposals is reported to have done little or nothing toward relaxing the intentions of the United States. The chances of an amicable settlement are more remote than ever, and men's minds are prepared for the worst.

"President McKinley, we learn, may or may not send one sharp ultimatum as a dernier resort. If he does, and the ultimatum requires the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops, everything goes to show it may as well be left unwritten. If the worst happens, it is obvious that Spain will go to war with the firm conviction that she worked from first to last in the legitimate interests of peace, making every concession fairly compatible with national dignity.

"The nation from the highest to the lowest, believes it has done what it can and what it should toward a pacific solution of the difficulty. More it is unlikely even to attempt, and unless European intervention of a diplomatic, but strongly persuasive and influential description, be immediately brought to bear, there seems no possibility of averting war.

"The message of protest forwarded to the United States by the Cuban Autonomist Government is felt to be by no means the direct inspiration of that body and evokes but little comment. All attention is centred on the mother country and its prospective antagonist."

SPAIN'S APPEAL TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Dispatches reaching Vienna from the Queen Regent of Spain dwell upon the increasing difficulties with which her peaceful intentions are confronted in leading Madrid circles, where it is argued that Spain has nothing to lose by a war which could be carried into American territory. Still she does not despair of an honorable peace.

"An interview appears in the Tageblatt with the Spanish Ambassador, who denies that the United States has presented an ultimatum. He says that Spain will not fire the first shot, but that if war occurs she will fight for years and to the bitter end. Such a war, continues the Spanish Ambassador, would paralyze American commerce and industry, while the Spaniards are born soldiers of unconquerable toughness. The American navy, according to the Spanish Ambassador, consists of mercenaries who are not used to war."

FUNDS FOR CUBAN RELIEF.

A meeting was held last night in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Third Place and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, to raise funds for the Cuban relief work. The church was crowded to the doors with an enthusiastic audience, and a considerable sum was contributed to the cause.

Former Excise Commissioner George Forrester presided, and, after warmly eulogizing the work of the Relief Committee, introduced Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, of Brooklyn, who spoke at length on the sufferings of the reconcentrados. He exhibited a series of photographs showing the actual physical condition of the people as they appear all over Cuba to-day. The speaker closed by deprecating war and stating that if the condition of the Cubans could be alleviated by this country without a resort to arms, it should be done.

Justice Goodrich was followed by S. Q. Woodhouse, former President of the Young Men's Republican Club, and the Rev. Dr. Erwin Dennet, who spoke in a similar strain. Mrs. E. L. Emmins of the Brooklyn Relief Committee appeared on the platform with two Cuban boys, six and seven years old, who, although they have been here a month, have not recovered from the effects of starvation. The church was decorated with American and Cuban colors, and many patriotic songs were sung.

SPANISH MINISTER KEPT BUSY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, and his staff had a busy Sunday, although there were no developments changing the situation. The Minister did not see any State Department officials during the day.

His last official exchange with the authorities here was on last Friday, after Spain's answer had been received, since which time negotiations have been at a standstill. This, however, has not lessened the Spanish Minister's activity in keeping his Government fully apprised as to the general aspect of affairs in this country.

It is understood that when the situation began to assume its present serious aspect a single cable dispatch sent by the Minister to the Foreign Office at Madrid cost $1,000. Another dispatch cost [illegible], another $400. In this way the Madrid authorities are kept in close touch with the condition of affairs here not only as it relates to special negotiations, but more particularly to the circumstances which enable the Madrid Government to gauge the situation at Washington.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

Just outside of Boston travelers have been for some weeks noticing a curious structure near the railroad track. There was an iron framework with what appeared to be a collection of mirrors about it. Few people knew what it all could be, but some guessed that it was a new pattern of solar engine. In other words, it was an attempt to get power without fuel. The Boston capitalists backing the inventor say that they can get power from their solar engine, but that it is not yet commercially profitable. Leaving all such devices for the distant future, the great practical question is, not how to get power without fuel, but what fuel is the best for power. One has but to note the rapidly growing use of gas for fuel in factory and shop and house, to run dynamos and turn all sorts of machinery, and he will speedily be convinced that, as against any ideal fuel that the future may have in reserve, gas is the really most practical fuel of the present.

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NEGRO TROOPS CALLED ON.

The Ninth Cavalry, Stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Go to Florida.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., April 3.—The troops of the Ninth Cavalry, composed of negroes, are going South. A message was received from the Department Commander late last night and was delivered at once to Lieut. Col. Hamilton. The exact contents are not known, but orders were issued before midnight for preparations for immediate departure.

For several weeks it has been the talk of the command that they would be removed to a point in Florida, and in the event of war would be landed in Cuba as the nucleus of the invading army. It was the understanding that the department contemplated sending the negro soldiers, because better service might be expected of them under the circumstances than of the white troops.

There are 600 members of the Ninth, officers and men. It is reported here to-night that the Tenth Cavalry, also colored, now in Northern Montana, have been ordered South as fast as steam will carry them.

No one here knows exactly when the Ninth will start, but evidently they will go as soon as the equipage can be loaded on the trains. It will require several trains of freight cars to transport the horses alone. From the orders to load all camp equipments the impression is that field service is anticipated.

Already the Twenty-fifth Infantry has been sent to Florida, and the only other regiment of negro soldiers—the Twenty-fourth Infantry—is expected to go at once. This will make a force of over 2,000 colored troops ready to embark for Cuba or do work at Southern points.

Col. Perry, commander of the Ninth, is away on sick leave, and Lieut. Col. Hamilton is in command. The officers refuse to say what orders have been received or when the troops will move. For several days freight cars have been held here, supposedly for this purpose.

The troops are delighted over the prospect of fighting the Spaniards. The opinion has been expressed here that the Government will utilize the colored troops to co-operate with the Cuban insurgents. The Ninth is a famous command and has a long list of victories against Indians to its credit.

THINK THE ARREST A JOKE.

Two Boys Captured Five Times for Stealing Regard It Lightly.

Frank Hazleton of 168 India Street, Brooklyn, and John Walsh, whose parents live at 92 Clay Street, both twelve years old, were caught yesterday afternoon in the cellar of Butler & Co.'s grocery, at 497 Manhattan Avenue. The boys were arrested a week ago for breaking into a vacant house at 162 Colyer Street, and besides stealing lead pipe and gas fixtures, did damage to the extent of $100 to the premises. They were also arrested four times before, and on each occasion when they were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Magistrate Lemon discharged them on account of their youth.

Many people watched them yesterday afternoon breaking into the cellar of the grocery. Thomas Lowery of 154 Freeman Street, after the boys had entered the premises, found Policeman Hahn, and together they returned to the grocery, where Hahn found the young scamps packing up plunder. Hahn took the pair to the station house, where they grinned and seemed to regard their arrest as a joke.

"We jist wanted ter git something to eat when this cop came and pinched us," was all that Hazleton would say. Both boys were locked up on the charge of burglary.

W. A. OLMSTEAD'S BODY FOUND.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The body of William A. Olmstead, President of the Olmstead Scientific Company, was recovered from the ruins of the Ayers Building, in Wabash Avenue, to-day.

All of the missing have now been accounted for. Olmstead was the thirteenth victim of the fire.

Georgia Postmaster Fatally Shot.

TALLULAH FALLS, Ga., April 3.—William Godfrey, Postmaster at this place, was shot and fatally wounded last night by Alfred Dyer. According to Godfrey's antemortem statement, Dyer abused him, and on being told an hour or two later that he had sworn out a warrant for his arrest, shot him. Dyer escaped.

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THE SPANISH CHARACTER

M. M. Mangasarian, Before the Ethical Culture Society, Compares Americans and Iberians.

SPAIN'S CRITICAL SITUATION

In the Throes of a Struggle with the Relics of Barbarism and the Modern Spirit of Progress—Calamities of War.

M. M. Mangasarian occupied the platform of Prof. Felix Adler yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall and delivered a discourse on "The Spanish and American Character Contrasted." After reviewing in general the character of nations and the influences which tend to form it, the speaker said:

"In doing justice to another nation, however unpopular that nation may be, we do justice to humanity. A Spaniard discussing this same subject in Madrid might be tempted to make the comparison of Spanish and American character favorable to the Spanish, and why should not we? But still I feel that I have your cordial support and sympathy in my endeavor to discuss this subject from a more impartial standpoint. Now more than ever it is incumbent upon us to be not only just, but also chivalrous toward our antagonists.

"Spain is situated between two continents, the most advanced and most backward, the most illumined and the darkest—Europe and Africa. The institutions of Spain naturally enough respond to the influences of each. Two currents of life mingle in her veins and clans, and foam as when two counter billows thud against each other in midocean. There are, then, in the Spanish national character, dwelling side by side, and most of the time blended into one, these two forces—civilization and barbarism. By its geographical aspect, by its history, consequent upon the juxtaposition, Spain has never been able to be more than a compromise between these two distinctive influences. Think, if you can, of a compromise between Saxon and Celt on one hand and Arab and Moor on the other, and the result would be the Spain of to-day. Though the kiss of Europe is on her forehead, the dark mantle of Africa still lingers on her shoulders.

Deserving of Sympathy.

"Spain, by her aspirations, is European; by her memories and habits she is still Oriental. She is deserving of sympathy, for there are going on in that country to-day side by side two of the most terrible struggles that ever fell to man—the death agony and the travail of birth—the death agony of the Oriental, the old, the barbarian world, and the travail of birth of the new, the modern spirit. In other words, Spain is in a very critical and interesting state just now. She has come at last to the fork of the road and must decide, and that speedily, whether she shall continue her dual existence, half savage, half civilized—half European, half African—or sever once for all from the associations of the past and ally herself, heart and soul, with the civilized world.

"Of course, another important source of national character is religion, and here again we see the radical difference between Spain and America. We are, speaking in general terms, a Protestant people, which in the last analysis means a free-thinking people. Thought in this country, whether religious or political, is not fettered. Thought with the Spaniards is not free, but fixed and determined. Would it not be remarkable if the peoples living under such antipodal conditions did not differ in their moral and intellectual character, as well as in the nature and scope of their national institutions? While both Catholics and Protestants call themselves Christians, yet between the two tendencies represented by them there is all the difference in the world. Catholicism is behind the times; Protestantism has in it the germs of the future.

"But Spain is as intensely Catholic to-day as it was in the day of the Philips; that is to say, it is trying to be so, and it cannot. Even in Spain the old system has been honeycombed with the principles that gave birth to the great Reformation. America owes her position in the world to its sympathy with the Protestant principle of independence which the reformers but imperfectly expressed, and which since their day has been developed to a point undreamed of by them. It is difficult to find another nation whose history and destiny have been more the result of the Catholic faith than those of Spain. Spain has inflicted more suffering, more pain, more misery upon her human fellows than any other country in the world.

"But if we could purge the Spaniard thoroughly of the taint of bigotry and overzeal for matters of religious opinion we would find much to admire and even to borrow of him. There is a native dignity and fearlessness, coupled with reserve and poise, which are worthy of unstinted commendation. The Spaniard is more democratic in his tastes and habits than we are disposed to credit him with. The lines drawn between the different classes in Europe and America do not exist there, and when they do they are not drawn so sharply. There is more intermingling of classes there than in England. Nor are they ignorant of the joys of true freedom.

"But the most distinguishing trait in their character is their gallantry. They are a chivalrous race, daring and exalted in spirit. They are adventurous, haughty, obstinate, desperate, it is true, but they have also a certain dream of glory which sheds a halo about them.

"But when we are dwelling upon the seamy side of the Spanish character we must never lose sight of the defects in our own. We have drunk so deeply of the intoxicating draught of prosperity that we have somewhat lost our equilibrium. In exalting our country we have lost our self-restraint, which is essential to self-defense. The desire to be singular, unlike any other people, is another source of eccentricities. Our feverish life, which converts our great cities into whirlpools, robs us of that repose without which the intermittent activity is bound to kill us in the end."

The Present Crisis.

Speaking, then, of the present crisis, Mr. Mangasarian said:

"The American people at the present moment seem to be divided into two parties—those who are impatient to declare war against Spain for the purpose of securing the independence of Cuba and also to vindicate the dignity, as they express it, of this great country, as well as to take the Spaniards to task for the disaster to our warship, and those, equally patriotic and jealous of the dignity of the country, who are hopeful that reason may eventually gain the upper hand and that a settlement different from the one dictated by passion may close the breach.

"Speaking generally, war is a dire calamity, even when it is waged in self-defense. It lets loose the hounds of lust, murder, and desolation. The principal charge against war as a natural policy is that it is opposed to the ethical interests of humanity. For, aside from the tremendous expenditure of life and money which it necessitates, it strikes a stunning blow to the conscience of mankind. War is the negative of morality, the rape of civilization, the atheism of humanity. It replaces evolution, which is slow and steady, by revolution, which is wild and superficial. It substitutes confusion for order—order which is the form of civilization. War implies the temporary reversion of the moral laws of humanity.

"While we are fighting one another we are forced to lay aside the ethical precepts and to gird ourselves to the loin with the brutal, the savage principles of pure might and strategy. We must gag conscience on the battlefield and listen only to the trumpet call. The enemy must be defeated—never mind about the means—this is the object which suspends for the time being all the virtues of civilization.

"Think of plunging two great armies into a state where the moral life is impossible, where they must become like beasts of prey, like vultures, suppressing all pity, all compassion, all sense for justice, and behave like fighting machines without any soul or sentiment. This is the abomination of war; it demoralizes, dehumanizes for the time being the soldier. It kills him morally before exposing his body to fire.

"To the objection that war cultivates the spirit of disinterestedness, devotion, heroism, a certain ideality among men, we could reply by saying that it is impossible for an institution of the dimensions and importance of war not to produce some good results in its operation. Despotism, slavery, even polygamy, have had good results. Notwithstanding all these are monstrously bad, because the good they do is incidental, accidental, while the evil is direct and deliberate. Is it not absurd to suppose that war is necessary and that nations in resorting to it have had no other alternative? The real influence which nations should desire is the influence not born of arms, but of true and lasting grandeur, the greatness of its people, happiness, virtue, and culture, security and justice.

"That is the kind of influence America should aim for. Let the books of our authors, the pattern of our schools, the condition of our artisans, the thoughts of our teachers, the works of our artists, be copied the world over; let the American atmosphere pervade and permeate the world. This would insure us more honor than any navy that we could send into foreign waters."

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DR. SILVERMAN FOR PEACE.

He Says American Principles and Patriotism Are on Trial, and Favors Arbitration.

"Patriotism, Peace, and Piety" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. He said in part:

"A crisis is approaching. We hear the strident notes of discord, in the distance the bugle sound calling to arms, the alarms of drums marshaling the troops to battle. We read the signs of threatening war even in the newspapers which have so long been staid and conservative. Shall we join the cry and be carried away by the popular sentiment or contain ourselves with dignity and calmly await the issue?

"We are all patriots. We all love our country, glory in her greatness, her liberty and liberality, her tolerance and justice. What is the highest evidence of American patriotism? The gallant boys of Lexington and Bunker Hill did not die to save their crops. A man's country, for which he lives or dies, is represented by square miles of land, but this is only symbolically representative of some principle which seems to him grafted on the very soil, trees, and flowers of his native land. A true patriot loves his country because she has something to give to the world, some rights, some privileges, some badge of nobility, of honor, of greatness. Country to the patriot means an opportunity to serve humanity."

The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, Dr. Silverman said, was but the shell in which the kernel was placed by Roger Williams, Washington, and Jefferson. Until the advent of the Puritans in 1620, this country was only a geographical extension of Europe. Old ideas governed, and religion was transplanted. Absolutism prevailed. The Puritans sought the new country because they believed it would embody the idea of religious liberty. From that time the new country meant not only a new land but a new dispensation. This protest against ecclesiastical tyranny, against religious absolutism, led to a protest against political tyranny and a declaration of equal rights.

"American patriotism," said Dr. Silverman, "means piety and peace, and concerns itself not with conquest or military domination. The greatness of America makes it generous. It is the protector of nations, the teacher of principles for which it stands—truth, justice, and liberty.

"Now is the hour of our trial. Will we be able to carry out the great ideal for which we stand? Will we be able to establish the truth, protect the weak, insist on humanity and justice, and at the same time maintain our place and brotherhood among the nations? It is not our honor that is at stake, but our humanity; not our property, but human lives; not our glory, but the principles of liberty and justice. Can we contend for these higher ends without resort to arms, without the shedding of blood?

"The trial is hard. We cry: 'Peace, peace! but there is no peace.' The beat of the drum is heard and there stand the cannon ready to bombard. Still we do not give up the hope and the prayer for peace. Let the nations of the world intercede, let us call for arbitration. Let America set the example. Now is the great opportunity to illustrate the value of arbitration. Let a great royal court be called of the important military powers of the world and let all questions in dispute be submitted. It may take months to determine the result. In the meantime let there be a truce, and all the ends of justice and humanity will be served. Let America and Spain arbitrate their differences, and as God lives, I believe the same ends that are now sought by war will be gained by honor and peace."

PRESIDENT PATTON'S HOPE.

He Tells Princeton Students War Is Horrible, and Should Be Waged Only for Highest Motives.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—President Patton conducted the preliminary devotional exercises in the University Chapel this morning, and before reading the Forty-sixth Psalm as the Scripture lesson, he addressed the students as follows:

"We must all feel that this is a day of unspeakable solemnity, and as we meet in the calm and quiet of this beautiful Sabbath morning we cannot help thinking that it is perhaps the calm before the storm. There is a possibility, indeed, a probability, that our Nation will be involved in war, and I wish to say to you that war is not a thing to treat lightly or in jest. War is horrible. It may be that the cause of humanity will prove a sufficient justification in the present instance, but a war undertaken by this Christian Nation at this period of the world's history for any but the best of reasons would be a blot on our civilization.

"There are wars, of course, which are waged in obedience to the highest behests of humanity, and there is no doubt that there are a great many who favor war to-day under the influence of these high motives. But, on the other hand, there are a great many who believe that the resources of diplomacy have not yet been exhausted, and that it is not yet apparent that it is necessary to draw the sword to secure all that can be reasonably asked. I am sure that I am speaking for you when I say that the President of the United States deserves the gratitude of the Nation for his manly course in these negotiations. He has borne himself with quiet dignity, and his patience, calm judgment, and unswerving desire for peace are worthy of the highest praise, and have won for him the confidence of all calm, peace-loving, and sober-minded men. May God lay His hand upon the feverish pulse of the Nation. May the Governments of these two nations not be driven to undertake a war that must not only threaten bankruptcy and revolution and possibly worse calamity to Spain, but be costly beyond expression in the sacrifice of blood and treasure to the American people."

THE 7TH REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

Dr. Greer, Its Chaplain, Preaches His Annual Sermon, and Refers to Possible War.

The Seventh Regiment, 900 strong, attended service at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Chaplain of the regiment, delivered his annual sermon to the soldiers.

The regiment, headed by Col. Appleton, left the armory at 3:15 o'clock, marching through Sixty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Forty-fourth Street, and through that street to Madison Avenue. The men were in full dress, but no arms were carried except by the officers.

A thousand people had assembled at the church an hour before the service was to begin, and when the soldier boys appeared they set up a hearty cheer. After the regiment had been seated the waiting crowd was allowed to enter, and the church was filled to overflowing in a few minutes, many persons being unable to gain entrance.

Dr. Greer took his text from the ninth verse of the thirteenth chapter of St. Mark, "Take heed to yourselves." He said that a great sacred trust had been put upon the whole American Nation, and that in these times of popular excitement men were apt to lose their heads and be carried off their feet and thereby imperil that great trust. He told his hearers to be careful and guard themselves against betraying the trust by any word or action. The Nation did not have so much to fear from foreign foes on the other side of the world, Dr. Greer said, as from the fools at home, who by their rash and hasty words and their hot and intemperate utterances were doing so much to excite the malignant passions of war.

"Those who are so loudly clamoring for war," he said, "are not the men who, if war were declared, would come forward and fight. They are shouters, and shouters, as a rule, are not fighters. The fighters, though, are not shouters, but when the time comes they do their duty and fight. The men needed in America to-day are not those who are trying to excite the public mind and inflame and embitter the public heart, but the men who, realizing the gravity of the time, counsel nothing said or done that would tend to hinder the efforts of those upon whom the present responsibility rests.

"If it should seem to be our duty, for the sake of others struggling, suffering, and starving in a neighboring island, to intervene and fight, then let it so be. It is our duty to save our neighbor's child from slaughter, but what if, in so doing, we slaughter our own children and the children of others? If, however, it is still our duty in this case to intervene and fight for the suffering Cubans, or if it should hereafter be our duty to intervene in behalf of others on the American Continent, so let it be, but we will become involved in such foreign complications that it will be difficult to serve humanity as well as we are doing now."

He then closed by telling every soldier to do his duty in case of war, although as soldiers he knew they did not desire war, and told them he had known them long enough to be sure that they would do so.

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THE RELEASE OF CUBA.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers Says the Hour for Freedom Has Struck—Honors the President.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers of Calvary Presbyterian Church, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, created great intensity of feeling yesterday in preaching on "The Freedom of Cuba." His text was from Acts, xxii., 28: "And the chief Captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom." After explaining the circumstances of the utterance, he gave attention to the value of freedom indicated in the Captain's reply to Paul.

"This ancient official uttered a great word," he said. "It means vastly more than we appreciate, because we have done so little to get it. Sometimes we are not decently grateful for it, but somebody had to pay and to bleed to secure it. There is an inherent value to freedom as an abstract principle, and the philosophers and the historians do well to take account of it, but the practical test is, What will men pay or do to obtain it? In the early days the Colonies paid a 'great sum,' in sacrifice, in blood, and in treasure for that which we only appreciate with indifference.

"There is going on a struggle for freedom not many miles from our own shores which has attracted the eyes of the whole world. It is no new thing, but it is a sad sight. No one who has taken the trouble to inform himself can resist the tide of feeling which the facts bring in and the indignation which they engender.

"Let us remember that freedom in Cuba is not only a prize politically, but it seeks operation on the richest of soils. Cuba is worth all she is costing to those who want her to be free. 'Never,' says one who has been there, 'was there a fairer land spread out under tropical sun.' Who will chide the Cuban for wishing to be allowed to pursue his reward from that rich soil unmolested and unrestrained by the cruelty and the greed of those who have no natural or logical right there at all?

"But what are these things to us? Much, every way, but to start with, there is no far-awayness to it. When I was pleading for the Armenians some said that subject is too remote. Well, the hour has struck for those who so objected. While the substance of the appeal is practically the same, yet here is our next-door neighbor whose blood is crying out to us from the richest of soils, and though we can take steamer at Key West in the evening and wake up in Havana Harbor next morning, we have not as yet touched the border of an adequate reply.

"This voice we hear, however, is not only near, but it is a human cry of distress. It is the voice of thy brother's blood. Paganism could say: 'I am a man, and nothing that is human is foreign to me.' Geography does not cut much of a figure in Christian sentiment. Thy neighbor is he whom thou hast power to aid and bless. Christianity is a whole-world idea. Moreover, Christianity promulgates human freedom. 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.' Senator Proctor said the strongest appeal on his recent visit was made by Cuba struggling for freedom. That overshadows all else. Providence is determined to doom misgovernment as all other wickednesses. War is a terrible event in the history of any nation. Cuba's cry may be reduplicated with tenfold intensity in the homes of this Republic, and let us honor the efforts of our soldier-President, who knows what war is, and who did not shrink from it in bygone days, as he has been trying the arts of diplomacy, and as in imagination he hears the wails and woes of the widows and orphans who would become war's legacy to the Republic; but, as Lincoln said, nothing is settled till it is settled right. If his noble efforts fail, then let the voice of a Cromwell be heard, as when he sent his message to a Pope whose hands were red with martyrs' blood: 'If favor be not shown to the people of God, the thunder of English guns shall be heard in the Castle of St. Angelo,' and those blood-red hands will be held up and right shall be upheld.

"It seems to be in the gulf-current of events that the Spaniard should quit this continent. At any rate, Cuba should be free. Delicate international questions may have to be adjusted; dangers may have to be faced; sacrifices may have to be made, but if God shall determine to use this Nation, upon which He has bestowed so much favor ever since her freedom was secured, as His instrument to strike the blow that shall shatter the shackles and set free a million and a half of our neighbors to set up an independent State on this Western Continent, let not our beloved Republic hesitate to become the right hand of the Most High."

MR. GOODCHILD FOR WAR.

In the Central Baptist Church He Arraigns Spain and Calls for Her Punishment.

In the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street, last night the pastor, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, took for his subject "The National Crisis." He said, in part:

"No sane man wants war just for the sake of war. No Christian can denounce too strongly the spirit in which war is usually waged. No terms in our language can sufficiently express the horrors of war. No one can appreciate more than the American people do the bad passions that war engenders and develops.

"It is possible, however, for a war to be holy. The war of 1812, by which we won the freedom of the sea as in 1776 we won the freedom of the land, was a holy war. Whenever free people put themselves in the field to strike a blow on behalf of weakness and beat down the oppressor, it can be done with clean hands and in the name of God.

"No one in the present crisis can accuse us of having acted with precipitate haste. It is seven weeks since the Maine was blown up. We have presented to the world the most sublime spectacle of patience that ever was seen. We have shown the world 70,000,000 people allowing their flag to be insulted, their sailors to be murdered, their rights to be assailed, and we have waited patiently week after week with magnanimous courtesy, hoping that there was some sense of honor and justice in the assailing nation that would impel her to make suitable reparation, and our patience and meekness have been rewarded by having her treat with studied flippancy the wickedness that her treachery perpetrated, and with which she shocked the world.

"If ever a people could appeal with confidence to the God of battles for vindication we can do so now. I do not believe that any indemnity can atone for so outrageous a misdeed as this. The blood they have spilled cries out, every drop of it, to God. Nothing should satisfy the American people but an immediate and ample apology, and the speedy discovery and execution of the officials implicated in the plot.

"We owe this to every American citizen. The nation that does not protect to the utmost those who go to the front in her defense, as the Maine sailors did, has something wrong at the heart of it. The more vigorous the demand the better. The quicker the demand the more honorable. Every day's delay now is a compromise of National honor. This is the time when the counsels of the timid are dangerous.

"I love peace as much as any man, but not such a peace as alone seems possible to us—a craven, cowardly peace. I do not believe in a peace that leaves the death of our gallant sailors unatoned for. I do not believe in a peace that leaves that criminal nation free to continue its iniquities.

"The only peace that can satisfy a high-minded, sound-hearted people is a peace that springs from justice being done and the rights of the oppressed being recognized and established. With such a cause as we have for our inspiration, having exhausted all appeals to reason, all possible entreaties by way of persuasion, we can claim God for our ally and subdue the tyrant with heaven-blessed weapons."

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AVOID WAR IF POSSIBLE.

Sermon by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts—He Urges Congress to Patience and Self-Restraint.

BOSTON, April 3.—Bishop William Lawrence, head of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Massachusetts, in his sermon to-day, in the Emmanuel Church, made a plea for an honorable peace in our dealings with other nations. In the course of his sermon he said:

"My friends, I am sure that you cannot have listened to the story of Jesus before Pilate without there having been borne in on you the sense of danger in which we as a Nation stand this very day.

"People sometimes wonder why in great crises the preachers do not turn all their powers of persuasion upon the question. I have been asked as Bishop to urge every clergyman in this diocese to preach for peace.

"No! Sunday after Sunday for years the preachers and the Church have been doing their best to develop Christian character among the people, the sense of responsibility in public office, the duty of self-restraint and patience, the grandeur of peace.

"When a crisis comes the citizens and the rulers speak; they represent the Christian sentiment in action as well as word. Then is the time for the Church to pray.

"And yet, with this said, I should feel that I was not doing my duty if I keep wholly silent. The time has passed for discussion as to how the present troubles about Cuba arose—whether from unscrupulous plantation owners and sugar importers, from low demagogues in high places or from a false and vulgar form of patriotism. Sympathy with a people struggling as did our fathers for freedom from tyranny has had its part and a profound sympathy for thousands of starving sufferers near our coast. Whatever the causes or the motives, the fact is that we stand to-day in imminent danger of war. Two or three points we want to keep clear in our minds.

"First, let us realize what war is.

"War is hell. That is the word, not of a Quaker, but of a great and brave general who knew war. War brings with it the unloosing of the passions of men, vengeance, hatred, deceit, plunder, slaughter, fire, and sword, the groans of the wounded, the widow, and the fatherless, poverty, wealth by gambling and stealings, demoralization in high places, taxation of the poor, neglect by thousands of the arts of peace, the glorification of the savageries of war. There will be heroism and sacrifice, but at what cost of National character!

"If war must come, let it come. But before it comes, let us strain every nerve for peace, as behooves a Christian nation. The point is not whether Cuba must be freed to-day or whether we intervene to-day, but whether by diplomacy, by conciliation, by conference, by any means except war, the object which this Nation in its sober judgment, and not in excitement, believes it should attain, can be attained by peace. What boots it a few days or weeks, provided this Nation stands before the world and before God as having exhausted every means for a peaceful settlement before resort to arms?

"As a people it behooves us to allow no rumors of war, no appeal to passion, no cheap journalism, or even tender sympathy for suffering Cubans to paralyze our reason, throw away our self-restraint, or sweep us off our feet.

"Let us do our part toward showing our representatives in Washington that we expect them to use every effort for peace. They have got to be trusted when it comes to action; but they represent a people that are, on the whole, self-restrained and lovers of peace. As men in responsible places, it becomes them to act with even more self-restraint and quiet judgment than the people.

"We thank God that he who stands at the head of the Nation, the representative American, has shown himself to be strong, self-restrained, and a lover of peace. He has had grave judgments to make, and he has made them as if the Prince of Peace stood before him. He has the facts, and he can be well trusted by Congress and by the people in his own time to act upon them.

"If he be given a free hand to act as seems to him best, and if peace result, to God be the praise.

"If war comes, it comes by the action of those whom we have elected to bear the heavy responsibility of decision for us; and we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, will faithfully and obediently honor them,' and with all loyalty and patriotism will support their action.

"In this holy week 'let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar,' and let them say, 'Spare Thy people, Oh, Lord! and give not Thine heritage to reproach.'"

WAR THAT WOULD BE JUSTIFIABLE.

Dr. Abbott Says a Fight on Grounds of Humanity Would Be Righteous.

A passing reference to the Spanish crisis was made yesterday morning in his sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church. He said, in substance:

"A war waged merely for purposes of revenge, a war waged to bring about the death of Spanish soldiers merely to obtain revenge for the sinking of an American battleship, would be an unholy war. A war waged merely for the sake of National pride, a war waged to show that we could whip a fourth-rate nation like Spain, would be an unholy war. A war waged for purposes of National aggrandizement, a war whose purpose was to annex to the United States a rich territory like that of Cuba would be an unholy war.

"But to take up arms to bring relief to the oppressed and the suffering, to make war for the purpose of giving a downtrodden people freedom and an opportunity to become a power for good in the world would be to wage a most righteous and justifiable war."

CHAPLAIN JONES SPEAKS.

The Religious Officer of the Texas Talks of His Work.

Over 1,100 persons assembled last night in the First Reformed Church, at Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, to hear Chaplain Jones of the United States battleship Texas speak on the "Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy." The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, the pastor, presided, and there was an interesting musical programme.

The Rev. Mr. Jones said that he was appointed Chaplain by President Cleveland after having informed the Executive that he had voted against him for the Presidency. Chaplain Jones has seen a little over twenty-two months' service. Three of his converts, two Baptists and a Presbyterian, perished in the Maine disaster.

Chaplain Jones said that the only compulsory service of a religious nature on board ship was the prayer offered when the flag was hauled down at sunset, and that the only banner ever hoisted above the Stars and Stripes was the white flag with a blue cross on it, which is emblematic of Christianity.

"There is not a better class of men in the country than the men of our navy," he said. "The majority of them are true-hearted, kind, generous, noble, and heroic. As they are situated now, facing the conflict that is imminent, every man is at his station, every man awaiting the word to go, and every one will die if need be for the Stars and Stripes of America!

"When I left the vessel at 5:30 P. M. to-day they were putting down the battle hatches. All along I have believed that we would not fight, but if we do we will conquer. We will go to the front prepared to die for the cause if need be, and the little boys and little girls left behind will be able to point to the flag and say: 'My father died to keep that flag clean.'"

In closing, the Chaplain asked the prayers of the congregation for the ship and its men.

A Church Telegraphs the President.

NEWTON, Mass., April 3.—At the morning service of the First Baptist Church at Newton Centre the congregation ordered the following telegram sent to President McKinley:

"We believe that we express the unanimous sentiment of the Christian men and women of New England and of the country when we urge and pray that every justifiable effort consistent with our honor as a Nation may be made to avert the devastating effects of war. May God bless you and those associated with you in your effort to accomplish this beneficent end."

TEMPERANCE AND TROLLEY.

Liquor Question Brought into a Controversy Over a Car Route in New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 3.—Temperance folks living between Bound Brook and Plainfield have forced the liquor question into a fight that is in progress over the route which shall be used by the Brunswick Traction Company for the trolley line that is to connect the two towns.

The Traction Company originally petitioned for a route over what is known as the old turnpike. This carried it past Mannion's roadhouse. The people of Lincoln, two miles from Bound Brook, felt slighted and wanted the trolley to go through their village. Although the Traction Company had its line all surveyed it decided to change its route in deference to the strong demand from the Lincoln people, and presented a new petition to the Township Committee making the route through Lincoln.

The people on the old road did not give up, and at the meeting of the Township Committee a few days ago made such a vigorous protest that the committeemen could not decide on either route. The Lincoln people argued that to give a franchise over the old road was to give in to the element that made its headquarters at Mannion's roadhouse. The anti-Lincoln people held that the old road was the most populated and offered the best advantages for the trolley line.

The meeting broke up in confusion, the lawyers of the Traction Company giving notice that they were willing to run the line either way, but that they wanted the matter settled by April 8. A meeting has been called for that date, when both sides will be heard.

The Lincoln people have enlisted in their cause all the clergymen in the surrounding section, and these are using their influence against the roadhouse route. Lincoln's Mayor says: "It is a straight issue of trolley with or without rum."

"CLOVER LEAF" FORECLOSURE.

A Decree for the Sale of the Road Entered at Toledo.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The opinion of Judge Taft in the proceeding brought to foreclose the mortgage on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, running from Toledo to St. Louis, known as the "Clover Leaf," was handed down yesterday in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio at Toledo. The proceeding was a consolidated suit, embracing both a bill to foreclose the mortgage on the road, securing $9,000,000 of bonds, and a creditors' bill to sell the road to pay the judgment and floating debts.

The court finds that the company received as consideration for the bonds material and labor amounting in value to more than 75 per cent. of the face of the bonds, and therefore that the bonds were not invalid on the first ground alleged. The claim that the bonds were invalidated by an alleged irregularity in the construction contract is also disallowed. The court held that the surplus, if any, after the payment of the debts, must be turned over to the company to be distributed between the preferred and the common stockholders after payment of such debts as had not been presented on the creditors' bill.

A decree for sale on the foreclosure bill and also upon the creditors' bill was ordered to be entered.

THE CITY OF MACON ON FIRE.

A Portion of Her Cargo Destroyed—Passengers Taken to Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer City of Macon, Capt. Savage, bound from Boston via New York for this port, was discovered to be on fire at 9:30 o'clock last night while off Martin's Industry Lightship, eighteen miles north of Tybee. A stream was turned in the forward hold, where the fire was located, and the ship was headed for Tybee with all speed. She arrived at Tybee Roads early this morning and signaled the tug Cynthia to come to her assistance. The tug immediately began to pump water in the hold, and a telephone message was sent to Savannah for further assistance.

About 4 o'clock the tug Paulson arrived at the scene and added two streams. Soon afterward it was decided to take the steamer up the river, and she was run ashore, stern foremost, opposite the quarantine station. Then the tugs continued pumping water into the forward compartment, and the bins were flooded.

The tug Paulson brought the City of Macon's passengers, about twenty-five in number, to the city. There was no excitement on board the steamer during the night. At 8 o'clock to-night it is reported that the fire is out, and the tugs are pumping the water out of her. The cargo in the forward compartment, which consisted of general merchandise, is a total loss. The steamer is said to be uninjured.

WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Steam Whaler Fridtjof Will Take the Explorers to Franz Josef Land.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A cable dispatch from Christiania, Norway, reports that the steam whaler Fridtjof has been secured for the Wellman polar expedition to Franz Josef Land, instead of the Laura, previously engaged. The Fridtjof is said by the agent of the Norwegian Lloyds to be the fastest and strongest ice steamer in Norwegian waters. She is being outfitted, and will be ready to sail from Tromso for the arctics June 20.

The National Geographic Society, of which Prof. A. Graham Bell is President, has indorsed the Wellman expedition upon the recommendation of a committee composed of Gen. Greely, Commodore Melville, and Profs Simon Newcomb, Hart Merriam, and G. K. Gilbert. The society, as well as the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Weather Bureau, are co-operating in the scientific preparations for the expedition.

Prof. James H. Gore of Columbian University, representing the Philosophical Society of Washington, will accompany the Wellman expedition to Franz Josef Land to make important determinations of gravity by pendulum observations.

Fever Hospital for the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., April 3.—The committee appointed by several societies of the Oranges to consider the feasibility of a hospital for the isolation of diphtheria and scarlet fever has decided in favor of a hospital to be erected by public subscription, and to be supported by the Boards of Health in the Oranges and by fees from patients. The hospital will be in charge of a trained nurse as Superintendent, and each patient will be attended by his own physician. Last year there were 550 cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever in the Oranges, and it is estimated that they cost in loss of wages and care of patients $25,000. A hospital will reduce the number of cases, it is declared, 25 per cent.

Medal Awarded to Simon Newcomb.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The Astronomical Society of the Pacific last night awarded the Catherine Bruce gold medal to Simon Newcomb for services to science.

"STOP THAT PAIN

No matter what the cause, an Allcock's Porous Plaster will give immediate relief. It may be weak back, rheumatism, stomach, chest or kidney trouble—no matter, it is nature's warning of something wrong, and an Allcock's will assist nature to remedy the trouble. It is no hardship to wear an Allcock's Porous Plaster, for the only evidence of its presence is the absence of pain. Be sure, however, that it is an Allcock's, and not something else that somebody calls "just as good as Allcock's." Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine Allcock's Porous Plaster.

VIEWS AS TO A WAR TAX

No Formal Action on the Matter Taken in the Ways and Means Committee.

MEMBERS EXCHANGE OPINIONS

Democrats Not Likely to Oppose a Temporary Measure for Producing Revenue—Talks with Bailey, McMillin, and Sayres.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Until it is known certainly that there is to be war the Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee will not call upon the Democratic members of the committee to assist in preparing a bill to raise additional revenue. The uncertainty of the situation leads the Republican members to confine their consultations to members of their own party who have made suggestions about the articles that would be most available for taxation to bring revenue promptly.

The Democratic members of the committee do not seem inclined to offer much opposition to a temporary tax bill, although there is every probability they will make some effort to induce the Republicans to try the income tax again if such a law can be provided that will accord with the latest ruling of the Supreme Court. The inclinations of leading Democrats are indicated in the views expressed by three members of the minority with whom a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES talked to-day.

Representative James W. Bailey, the Democratic leader, said there had been no consultation among the members of the minority as to the methods to be used to raise revenue in case of war, though the question undoubtedly had been considered by many members individually.

He assumed the bulk of the additional revenue needed would be produced by internal taxation, though on just what articles the special tax ought to be laid he was not prepared to express an opinion.

"It is much to be regretted in this hour of emergency," said Mr. Bailey, "that, by reason of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court, we have not the income tax to fall back on. Thanks to that decision, I fear that whatever taxes are laid, if any should become necessary, will be put upon those who produce instead of on those who possess."

Representative Benton McMillin, one of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, said:

"It would be possible to vastly increase the revenue by reducing the practically prohibitory tariff on many articles so as to encourage their importation, but that we cannot expect from the Republican majority.

"Of course what we ought to have is the income tax. I understand that Justice Gray is about to retire from the Supreme Court. If he does, and the President would appoint a man who would interpret the law according to the spirit of the Constitution, we would be in a position to raise revenue for the war as it was raised by this Government in the last war—by a tax on incomes. I presume, however, that the main reliance will be on internal taxes—on beer and tobacco, patent medicines, and bank checks, with possibly an import duty on tea and coffee."

Representative Sayres of Texas, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said:

"I believe the income tax would be the best and most equitable tax for war purposes, if war should come. The income tax, if levied, would not be available immediately, however, and in any event it would not be sufficient in itself. We would have to depend chiefly on internal taxes."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:40	Sun sets	6:28	Moon sets	4:08

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:22	Gov. Isl'd	5:37	H. Gate	7:26
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:50	Gov. Isl'd	6:07	H. Gate	7:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 4.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 5.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olbers, Pernambuco	10:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.		
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7.		
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Brattan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cherokee, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April §10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 4.
Brattan, Hull, March 15.
Chicago City, Swansea, March 22.
City of Washington, Havana, March 31.
Cluden, Shields, March 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 1.
Creole, New Orleans, March 30.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 29.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Hampstead, St. Lucia, March 26.
Lucerna, Liverpool, March 21.
Nerida, St. Lucia, March 26.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.
El Norte, New Orleans, April 1.
Friesland, Antwerp, March 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 29.
Manitoba, London, March 25.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.
Lampasas, Havana, April 2.
Leona, Galveston, March 30.
Siv, Hamburg, March 21.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 30.
Croft, Dundee, March 23.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, March 26.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, March 24.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Siberian, Glasgow, March 26.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.
Boadicea, London, March 27.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Menensha, Galveston, April 1.
Mohican, Swansea, March 25.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Finance, Colon, April 2.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.

Arrived—Sunday, April 3.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Oyarbide, Havana March 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Thompsett, Buenos Ayres, &c., March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre March 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Cook, Amsterdam March 9 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co.—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Virginian, (Br.,) Hill, London March 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London March 22, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Coelho, Lisbon, &c., March 16, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Strathavon, (Br.,) Sim, Barry March 17, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Strathfillon, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg March 19, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 2d.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Bailey, Shields March 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Shields March 18, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam March 24 and Boulogne 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah April 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 3, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Venice and Trieste.
SS Hilary, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Flushing for orders.

Notice to Mariners.

GOOSE ROCKS SHOALS BELL BUOY—LONG ISLAND SOUND—CONNECTICUT.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 7, 1898, a bell buoy, painted red, without number, will be established in 18 feet of water, at the southwesterly end of Goose Rocks Shoals, off the entrance to Sachem Head Harbor, northerly side of Long Island Sound, in place of Goose Rocks Shoal Buoy, No. 8, a red second-class spar, to be discontinued on the same date. Revised bearing will be published later.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 51 and 72.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 3.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New York, arr. at Manchester to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

EASTER MILLINERY

OF

Exquisite Beauty,
Correct Style,
Best Quality and
IN ENORMOUS VARIETY,

NOW BEING OFFERED IN OUR SHOW-ROOMS AND THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

OUR SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THIS WEEK:

TRIMMED HATS

AT

$7.00 $10.00 $12.00

WHICH ARE WORTH 33% MORE THAN THEIR PRICE.

J. ROTHSCHILD

New York—58 West 14th St.
Paris—Rue Ambroise Thomas.

Marion Harland's Idea of it:

"Some years ago I sketched the crest of the average American-born housewife. It was a bare, bony arm, brandishing a reeking frying pan."—MARION HARLAND.

That was in the time when the frying pan was always filled with lard. Before healthy shortening and frying were made easy with Cottolene. Before Marion Harland declared that

COTTOLENE

"is purer, more healthful and economical than lard."

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

AN EASTER DEMONSTRATION
The Wanamaker Store

THE larger half of this week will be devoted to this Easter demonstration of our powers and advantages as purveyors of Merchandise. Saturday's enthusiasm and brilliant attendance is but the beginning of what will undoubtedly prove a fete-week.

Our thanks for your commendation of our Easter Decorations, so freely expressed on Saturday. To-morrow we add the touch of Easter Lilies to the apple and orange blossoms which now bloom so freely through the store. The Rotunda will continue to be sub-tropical, with its oranges and palms and cacti, its brilliant winged life and its bird song. The little ones will be delighted with the four scenes "Pigs in Clover," "Feeding the Birds," "Where the Eggs are Hid," and "An Egg Hunter," with their living and lively chickens and rabbits.

The three formal days of the Costume show are over, but not the showing itself. In deference to the present immense interest evidenced toward it, it will be continued to-day, in full effect. The new French Silk Waists are selling fast, but there are yet three hundred on view,—no two alike.

Some detail follows concerning the special attractions in goods and prices, but the half is not told here. The store as a whole represents the result of an extreme and universal effort to make it the natural centre for the Easter business. Success has been attained by fitting the store to the occasion. It is an Easter store in all its details, and not the least of its attractions will be the fact that Easter bargains are included in its Easter decorations.

The Latest Coats for Little Folks. WE mean the little ones 2 to 4 years. A great deal of attention is given to their wearing apparel in our Children's and Infants' Store. The pretty reefers, so popular in previous years, seem to have worthy rivals in these very stylish three-quarter coats. Those we are now showing meet with instant approval. The coats and wraps and reefers are here in great variety. Many new styles and very handsome colorings. A few hints below:

At $10.50—Coat of imported lady's cloth in the new shades; gored skirt; large box plait in back; large round collar, buttoning down side; shield at neck; handsome over-collar of pique and embroidery and plaiting; white leather belt.

At $23.50—Same cut; lined throughout with taffeta; detached collar of handsome white faille silk with cream appliqued lace.

At $23—Three-quarter coat, just long enough to show the tiny ruffles on the dress; handsomely tailored; made with large round notched collar; edged with plaited taffeta of contrasting color, on collar, sleeves and down side; slashed skirt to show silk lining; finished with leather belt.

At $9—Reefers of imported cloth, in all the new shades; made accordion plaited; large square collar; box plait down front; detached collar of plain or novelty pique; white leather belt.

At $9.50—Reefers of imported cloth; coat or strapped backs; double-breasted fronts; detached collar of faille silk with hemstitched ties to match. Many other styles trimmed with fancy ribbons and lace, up to $19.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pretty Percale Wrappers. YOU probably never saw any prettier ones—we're sure we never did. This refers to the styles of making as well as to the patterns. And as for the prices—well, here's a little list. Judge the value from these:

At $1—Of light figured percale, pointed yoke front and back; slashed bretelles over shoulders; trimmed with cotton braid.

At $1.50—Of striped percale; square yoke front and back; deep ruffle around yoke; collar and yoke trimmed with braid; fitted back and full front.

At $1.75—Of navy blue or black polka dot; fitted back and full front; double pointed yoke back and front; collar, yoke and sleeves trimmed with braid.

At $1.75—Of light checks; plaited back, full front; double pointed yoke back and front; bretelles over sleeves and collar edged with embroidery; yoke braid trimmed.

At $2—Of light stripes; fitted back, full front; pointed yoke back and front; edged with three rows of braid; collar and sleeves also braid trimmed.

At $2.25—Of light or dark figured percale, extra quality; plaited back, full front; large sailor collar; ruffled edged and trimmed with braid.

A full line of Lawns, in figures and stripes, from $1.75 to $6.50. In white Lawn, $1.75 to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books at Quarter-price. NOT soiled or damaged in any way, but new, bright, nicely bound books published to sell at 75c. each, and which we intend to sell to-day at 18c. The paper is of good quality, the printing large, and the binding a unique imitation of onyx with cloth backs. This series, nearly every book of which is copyrighted, comprises thirty-seven titles. Among them are:

Asenath of the Ford. By Rita.
A Loyal Lover. By Mrs. E. Lovett Cameron.
A Double Life. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox
A Typical American. Anonymous American Story.
Back to Life. By T. W. Speight.
Bob Martin's Little Girl. By David C. Murray.
Constance. By F. C. Philips.
Her Mad Love. By Gerald Carlton.
Out at Twinnetts. By John Habberton.
One Touch of Nature. By Margaret Lee.
Tinkletop's Crime. By George R. Sims.
The Sorceress. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Other Bond. By Dora Russell.
The Man from the West. By A Wall Street Man.
Vanity's Daughter. By Hawley Smart.
Well Out of It. By John Habberton.
Mayflower Tales. By Julian Hawthorne, Grant Allen, Richard Dowling, and George R. Sims.

18c., instead of 75c.; by mail, 28c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Novelty Dress Goods

COME to-day to see the first of the last Novelties,—the very beginning of the end of the Spring shipments. These last goods are the handsomest of all, as they should be, since they represent the last and most studied thought of the designers.

This last shipment includes both black and colored novelties. The colored goods are the strongest things we have yet seen, but with all their riotous color, their finished effect is smooth and harmonious, tasteful and indescribably rich without gaudiness.

The black goods suffer little or none in comparison. They have not the advantages of chromatic power, but they have a certain rich dignity which is all their own, and in variety and elegance they ask no favors from their more brilliant companions. As to prices:—

COLORED NOVELTIES

High art silk plaid Crepon, in bright color combinations, having heavy bayadere cords in black silk and wool velours. Otherwise it would be among the silks; at $3.75 and $4.

Handsome silk-and-wool Grenadines, in large plaid designs of bright colors and black grounds; at $2.75.

Broche Bayadere silk striped and silk plisse Grenadine; at $4.50.

Handsome silk-and-wool plaid Bareges, in the latest color combinations; at $3.50.

Bayadere drawn lace stripe Matelasse Velours, in silk-and-wool; at $3.50.

Bayadere silk-and-wool colored plisse on black ground Grenadine; at $4.

Handsome figured silk-and-wool Crepon figured Grenadine, in self colors; at $3.75.

Black silk Bayadere Plisse on silk-and-wool colored ground Grenadine; at $3.25 and $3.50.

High colored silk Crepons, with black Bayadere cords that stand out boldly in contrast; at $3.75.

Bright colored silk Bayadere stripes crossing stripes of black silk Velours, edged with white on two-toned amure grounds; at $3.25.

BLACK NOVELTIES

Silk-and-wool Crepon Barege, with bayadere cords every two inches, holding the crepon in place; at $4.

Silk-and-wool Plaid Crepon, with cubes of epingline grenadine inclosed in the plaid; at $4.50.

Escurial lace Crepon, with the crepon held in place by bayadere cords that add much to the effectiveness of the design; at $4.

Silk-and-wool Crepon, with very faint bayadere stripes with additional stripes of knotted ribbon, three in. apart; at $3.

Silk-and-wool crepon, figured rep Grenadine; at $2.75.

Handsome drawn and plisse striped Grenadine; at $4.

Bayadere plisse figured silk Grenadine; at $5.

Escurial lace striped embroidered Grenadine, at $4.

Open figures of drawn work and matelasse figured Grenadine; at $4.50.

Large designs in drawn work forming bayadere stripes in silk-and-wool Grenadine; at $3.50.

Handsome silk-and-wool plaid Grenadines; at $3 and $3.50.

Rotunda

Third Floor Specials

THIS third floor is to be a center of interest to-day, if there is anything interesting in very good goods at very low figures. Besides the goods which regularly make that floor their temporary abiding place on their way to your homes,—the curtains and hangings and upholstery stuffs,—we have transplanted some Easter linen bargains from the first floor to the third, and you'll find them blossoming there this morning. For example:—

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN

Lot No. 1—300 dozen hemstitched Irish linen handkerchiefs; good quality cloth; 1-2-inch hems; 95c. a dozen. Regularly $1.25 to $1.50.

Lot No. 2—350 dozen full laundered, hemstitched and revered Irish linen handkerchiefs; six for 75c. Regularly 18c. each.

Lot No. 3—300 dozen laundered, hemstitched handkerchiefs with Irish hand embroidered corners; six for 60c. Regularly 15c. each.

Lot No. 4—50 dozen lace edge handkerchiefs in three good designs; 15c. each. Regularly 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN

Lot No. 4—325 dozen Shire hemstitched Irish linen handkerchiefs; good cloth, handsome hand embroidered initial, full range of letters; six for 75c. Regularly 20c. each.

Lot No. 5—300 dozen hemstitched Irish linen handkerchiefs; two widths of hem; $1.35 a dozen. Our own regular price $1.50.

A very fine quality of Huck Towels, damas bordered, with fringed ends, at

25c. each, $3 dozen.

CENTER PIECES, SQUARES, ETC.

A lot of Renaissance Center Pieces, Scarfs and Squares, of many kinds and patterns, and of a great many grades; twenty-five per cent. less than our own regular prices.

200 White Bedspreads, in a number of very attractive patterns. The wholesale price of these, by the case, has been $2.50 each. We offer you these at $1.90 each.

More Silk Prices

WE cannot renew our announcement of Saturday concerning remnants of fine silks, as Saturday's selling was short, sharp and decisive in that portion of the Silk Store, and the remnants vanished like snowflakes in August. But there are other values nearly as good:—

Two thousand yards rich Black Taffeta,

65c. Quality for 55c.

One thousand yards Cream Satins, of white, ivory white; all silk,

$1 Quality for 75c.

Three hundred yards Moire Faconne; rich ivory white, in choicest patterns.

$3 Quality for $1.25.

Twenty kinds of all black silk Brocades.
$3 kinds for $1.50.
$2.25 kinds for $1.25.
$2 kinds for $1.25.
$1.75 kinds for $1.
$1.35 kinds for 85c.
$1 kinds for 75c.

Twenty-five styles of rich Black and White Silks:
$4 kinds for $1.50.
$2.50 kinds for $1.25.
$2 kinds for $1.25.
$1.65 kinds for $1.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Black Silk, Fancy Colored Silk, Wash Silk, Foulards, India Silks, Satins, Gros Grains, Poplins, and Taffetas at one-half all previous prices.

Furniture Matters. THE Furniture Store is determined to be in the special offer ranks, and comes forward with three very important items. We are obliged to limit this offer to the specific pieces now in the store. We cannot duplicate at these figures:—

At $9.75—White enameled bureau; 5 ft. 10 in. high, 20 in. deep; 3 large drawers in base; oval French bevel plate mirror 24x30; cast brass handles; highly polished. Regularly sold at 50 per cent. more.

At $12.75—Large oak wardrobe; 8 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 2 large drawers in base; one shelf; double doors; heavily carved top. Regularly $18.

At $12.50—Enameled chiffonier; 5 ft. 6 in. high; shaped top 35x17; 3 large drawers in base; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 24x14; cast brass handles; polished finish. Formerly $18.

Fourth floor.

Surprising Prices on Evening Chiffons. WE have 610 yards only of the kinds of Evening Chiffons which sell at $2, $3, $4 a yard, and some of them are of a kind which command a price of $6.50 a yard. That will be the kind which the early comers will get, for we offer the whole lot at

$1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Cream, Black, Pink, Blue and Maize are the colors, and the offer comes exactly at the time it is needed,—dressmaking time. They are the appliqued and richly embroidered stuffs which the Spring dresses demand.

Women's Neckwear. THIS is another of the especially good things to be found in the Neckwear section. It is a lot of Point d'Arabe Collars, this year's importations, of a grade which retails to-day at prices up to $9 each. Not one of them is worth less than $3.50, if regular prices are fairly fixed, and the average regular price on the whole assortment would be around $6.50.

Choose at $1.50 and $1.75.

A few dozen new Point de Russe collars, the real $3 kind, for

$1.25 each.

Broadway.

White Pique Shirts. ONLY a few of them, but very good ones, and very, very good values. Plain white, gores joined with embroidery and insertion, and all ready to attach to band.

Twelve dollars would be a fair price for most of them. Some are really worth more than that. Take your choice of the whole lot at

$9.25 each.

Second floor.

25c. Ribbons for 15c. A lot of Fancy Ribbons, in 93 combinations of the Spring's best shades,—including many varieties in stripes and checks of the late popular forms and fancies.

It's 25c. ribbon, but we made a tremendously big purchase and the result is that we can sell at

15c. yard.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Easter Cards and Booklets. A SPLENDID variety in which are represented the best makers of America and Europe. Beautifully printed cards and booklets, and interesting novelties at trifling prices.

Oblong Cards, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c.
Cross-shaped Cards, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. and 8c.
Folding Cards, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. and 10c.
Booklets, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 20c. and 25c.
Venetian Drops, 15c., 18c. and 25c.
THE WANAMAKER PACKETS—A selection of 20 choice imported Easter cards. The Packet, 25c.; by mail, 27c.
Sachets, in Easter designs, from $1.50 to $8.
Novelties—a multitude of pretty sorts from 5c. up.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Humber, $73. The Continent, $45. The Continental, $40. The Rodman, $35. The Monarch, $60. The Duquesne, $50. A list of wheels and prices which offers the purchaser the best for the least, without any question. Bicycle Sundries, too, in perfect completion, and at lower prices than you have been paying, unless you bought here.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Railway Accident in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., April 3.—The second emigrant train on the Canadian Pacific Railway from St. John to Mattawamkeag left the rails 200 feet east of Danforth Station Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock. One passenger car tipped over on its side. A woman had her nose broken and a child was injured.

Boy's Body Found in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The body of a boy, probably fifteen or sixteen years old, was found floating in Newark Bay to-day by two boys who were out fishing for tomcods. It is believed that it may possibly be the body of John Turney of 81 Lexington Avenue, New York, who was reported missing last Tuesday.

More Gold from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—The steamship Alameda, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, which is due here next Wednesday, carries $2,000,000 in English sovereigns in her strongbox. This is the eighth shipment of gold received from the same source since last Fall, bringing the total amount received up to $18,000,000. This money is in payment of the balance of trade in favor of the United States.

Long Island Country Club Burned.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., April 3.—The Long Island Country Clubhouse, at Eastport, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire started about noon, and the neighbors being unable to do anything to check it the entire building was soon in ruins. Among the members of the club are ex-Gov. R. P. Flower and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt. The loss will be about $5,000.

SUNDAY AT THE NAVY YARD

Work on the Texas and the Vessels of the Mosquito Fleet Goes Forward Rapidly.

THE BATTLESHIP COALING

She May Sail This Morning—The Nezinscot and Algonquin Take on Coal and Ammunition and Sail for Key West.

The battleship Texas kept steam up all day yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it was thought by many in the yard that she would go to sea during the day. What orders have been received regarding the movements of the ship no one but those to whom they are addressed know, but there was a general belief that the vessel would sail to-day, perhaps early in the morning.

A great deal of work is still being done on the Texas, and there will be work to do as long as she remains in the yard. Coal was being put on board all day, and every bunker is being filled. Additional bunker space has been made by clearing out several locker rooms.

The Nezinscot and the Algonquin, two boats of the mosquito fleet which were placed in commission on Saturday, went down to Fort Lafayette in the morning and had their ammunition put on board. Then they coaled and late in the afternoon sailed to join the squadron at Key West. On the way they will stop at Jacksonville for more stores.

Work was being rushed on the other boats in the yard just as if it was not Sunday. The Mayflower has all her plates on except one on the port side. They are not all riveted yet, but it is expected that this work will be finished to-morrow. The torpedo tubes have arrived, and are ready to be placed in position, and so have the two six-inch guns that are to be mounted on the main deck forward. The gun mounts for the rapid-fire guns that are to be put on the upper deck are nearly all in positions, but the guns will not be mounted until after the vessel has been floated out of the dock. It is expected that she will be floated out to-morrow, and the Sovereign will take her place.

The old yachts Almy and Alicia are being got ready for the extra plates that are to be put on to protect their engines and boilers. Several drills were being worked on the sides of the Almy, and some of the plates will be put in position to-day. On the deck men are at work preparing for the gun mounts, while others are strengthening the boat inside. All the tugs except the Wise are nearly ready, and some have their guns in position. The Wise is now ready for the painters.

The yacht Columbia is having her deck caulked and is being strengthened inside, particularly under the main deck. She will be docked as soon as one of the docks is vacant.

The Dolphin is as ready as the Texas, and can put to sea at short notice. Her engines had a dock trial yesterday, and were churning the water up off Cob Dock all the afternoon.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Schley Ready to Move When the Texas Arrives.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 3.—Commodore W. S. Schley will notify the authorities at Washington to-morrow that with the arrival of the Texas he will be ready to move at an hour's notice. The most formidable squadron of fast fighters ever got together is complete, with the exception of the Texas. The cruiser Minneapolis began at noon to-day to change her coat, and the painting will be finished by to-morrow afternoon. Her bunkers are filled with coal, and, like the other vessels of the fleet, she is ammunitioned fully. Commodore Schley expects the battleship Texas within the next forty-eight hours.

Despite the enforcement of the Sunday observance law in Newport News, which has had the effect of stopping Sunday work on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, the divers, three in number, continued work on the bottom of the battleship Massachusetts, and made such progress that Capt. Higginson believes they will be able to finish by nightfall to-morrow. The work on the Brooklyn has been completed, and her eight-inch turret guns will now throw a much greater distance. The Columbia has finished painting and coaling, and is in splendid condition.

In addition to the active naval preparations here, Fort Monroe is being improved rapidly. The dynamos for the big electric searchlight were completed last night, and the light is now in operation. The emplacements for the rapid-fire and disappearing guns will be finished this week.

WORK ON THE OLD MONITORS.

New York and Massachusetts Naval Militia Officers Report at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—There was the usual activity at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. Work is being pushed night and day on the eight old monitors. The Catskill and Nahant have been taken out of the dry dock, and the Jason and Montauk put in. The Lehigh is ready to go in, and the Mahopac, Manhattan, and Canonicus have been towed from the back channel to the docks, where they will be fitted with new boilers. Fifteen inch shells and solid shot were put on board the Catskill and Nahant to-day.

Officers of the New York and Massachusetts Naval Militia who have been ordered to the navy yard to take charge of the monitors, arrived here to-day and reported to Commandant Casey. The officers who reported are Lieut. Commander Forshew, Lieuts. Patterson, Eyre, and Townsend of New York, and Lieuts. Dexter, Dilloway, Sears and Porter of Massachusetts. A small detail of men from Massachusetts also arrived, and will be followed by 140 on Tuesday. The monitors Lehigh and Catskill are to go to Boston, and the Jason and Nahant to New York. No date has been fixed for their departure, and the probability is that none of them will get away for at least a week.

The double turreted monitor Miantonomoh and the coast defense ram Katahdin, which have been ready to sail for some days, have received no orders, but it is said that the Miantonomoh will receive her orders to-morrow.

The fine steam yacht Josephine, which the Government has purchased from P. A. B. Widener of this city, arrived at the navy yard to-day from Wilmington, Del., and will be transformed into a gunboat. The Josephine is of 545 tons, 191 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 15 feet draught. She was built in 1896.

COLWELL MADE A GOOD TRADE.

Got the Thames Iron Work's Cruiser at a Low Figure—Will Sail for This Country Tuesday.

LONDON, April 3.—The cruiser which Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States Naval Attaché here, purchased yesterday afternoon from the Thames Iron Works, and over which he hoisted the Stars and Stripes, was built by the Thames Iron Works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chile, and the British Government would not permit it to leave on account of the neutrality law.

The cruiser has been entirely refitted within a year, and modernized at an expense of £25,000.

The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret, as Lieut. Commander Colwell wished to secure the cruiser at a good bargain. This he accomplished. The price asked was £80,000, but it is understood that the cruiser was secured for about half that amount after the owner had been persuaded that there was only a forlorn hope of selling her. The price paid is considerably below the cost of building.

When Lieut. Commander Colwell raised the Stars and Stripes over the cruiser, which he did informally and without his uniform, a crowd of English sailors on the docks cheered heartily.

The cruiser will coal and provision to-morrow and sail Tuesday. Lieut. Commander Colwell will enlist a part of his crew to-morrow, having filed the applications of American seamen, many of whom have applied at the United States Embassy and Consulate for enlistment.

It has not been decided who will be the officer of the ship, but possibly Lieut. John J. Knapp will take command. He is expected here in a day or two on board the torpedo boat recently purchased for the United States Government at the Schichau Yards, where she was built for Germany.

Lieut. Commander Colwell says American naval officers will be surprised to see how good a ship the new acquisition is. He is anxious to be transferred to active service on shipboard in the event of war.

McGibbon & Co.

The Goods We Keep.

In Linens—Bed Linen, Table Linens, Towels for the Toilet and Bath, Bed Spreads, also Handkerchiefs at every price and style.

In Window Curtains—Those suited for the Parlor or Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, as well neat simple designs made for Bedrooms.

In Upholstery—Morris Velvets, English Chintzes, Old-time Dimities, Silk Wall Coverings, and many other new fabrics.

Our Display better than ever for Easter, and Prices made wonderfully low.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

THE OREGON IN NO DANGER.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Temerario Unfit for Cruising.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Advices received here are to the effect that the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario is not in condition to maintain a lengthy cruise outside the River Plate, where she is stationed.

It was reported a few days ago that she had left Montevideo, possibly with a view of intercepting the United States battleship Oregon on her way from this port to the Atlantic Coast by way of Cape Horn.

MAXIM AERIAL TORPEDO.

Reported Invention of a Gun That Will Hurl a Ton of Dynamite Five Miles.

LEWISTON, Me., April 3.—A dispatch from Wayne, Me., says: "Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid-fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes far beyond Hiram's.

"It is called the Maxim aerial torpedo and is designed for coast defense and naval work. As its name implies, the torpedo is fired into the air, instead of being shot along the surface of the water. In fact, it is used the same as any cannon or mortar.

"The gun from which it is fired has a bore of twenty-six inches. It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles, and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms.

"Mr. Maxim also has invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo."

STEAM UP ON THE AJAX.

The Old Monitor's Engines Found to Need Little Repairing.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 3.—Men worked all day to-day upon the engines of the monitor Ajax, the schoolship of the Battalion of the West, New Jersey Naval Militia. The monitor has steam up, and the engines have been worked at intervals, and it is said they need little repairing. The rest of the old vessel is in good shape. The naval militia here expect that they will be called upon to man the monitor in case of war, and will take her down the river to the forts, or perhaps further down toward the capes.

Commander Dahlgren said to-day he had 188 men under him, every one of whom had signified his willingness to respond to any call that might be made upon him. If the call comes to-morrow, every man would be on the Ajax in quick time. Besides the 188 men, there are a number of others who have enlisted but have not yet passed the doctor. Some of those waiting are old sailors and some have had experience with machinery and engines.

FRESH WATER SAILORS ENLIST.

Lake Skippers Worried by the Fear of Lack of Hands.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The enlisting of naval recruits from ports on the great lakes is causing no small amount of worry on the port of skippers of vessels now in port in Chicago, as many of the best foremast hands, engineers, and mechanics refuse under any consideration to take berths as long as there is a chance of serving the Government in a war with Spain. Captains up and down the lines of ships along the river say that the best men are obdurate in holding out, or are only brought over by the inducement of promotion or larger pay.

There are always plenty of green hands to be had, and there is no danger of running out of common sailors who have a little experience on the lakes, but vessels cannot be manned entirely by such as these, and if the recruiting in Chicago proves as heavy as anticipated it will take the cream of the profession from both the steam and sailing vessels.

Three Ships Pass Puerto Rico.

MADRID, April 3. — A dispatch from Puerto Rico announces that three large vessels are passing that island, going westward. They are believed to be American ships.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Naval officials commenting on the dispatch from Madrid relative to the three vessels sighted going by Puerto Rico say that the Spanish supposition that they were American vessels is erroneous, for no American vessels are in that vicinity.

New Pacific Steamer Offered.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The new steel steamer St. Paul, of 2,500 tons, capable of making 14 knots, which was launched April 6 by the Union Iron Works, in case of need can be ready for sea in two weeks. She is owned by the Alaska Commercial Company, whose President, Louis Gerstle, said to-day: "If the Government needs our ship we are patriotic enough to offer her in case of war."

Slight Changes on the Holland.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 3.—The torpedo boat Holland, which has been out of water in the Raritan dry dock for several days, is to be put into the water to-morrow. Since she has been out of water her bottom has been cleaned and treated with composition. The only change made outwardly was that the flat band of steel which gave support to her rudders and propeller has been taken off and a pipe connection made.

Coal for the Navy.

READING, Penn., April 3.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has sent 500 coal cars to Virginia to carry bituminous coal to points in the East. All the cars used regularly by the Virginia coal companies are now required for the transportation of bituminous fuel for use in the navy.

Marines from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The marines on the coast defense vessel Monadnock have been ordered to the East, and will depart at once for the Norfolk Naval Station. This is the first call on the actual fighting men stationed on this coast.

JOHN ROBERTS FLEECED.

The English Billiard Champion Loses the Larger Part of $250,000 Through American Swindlers.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A private letter from London to Ives, the billiardist, says that John Roberts, the famous billiard champion of England, is "broke" as the result of systematic swindling by a party of sharp Americans. It is said that the English champion lost the larger part of a fortune of $250,000 through the machinations of the schemers.

Roberts was heavily interested in three of the largest betting resorts in London. With him was Harry Monk, a bookmaker widely known on the English turf. Roberts was in the habit of leaving the city afternoons and going out to the race course where the running was in progress, and his rooms were left in the hands of trusted employes.

After getting the wire tapped the sharpers would hold back the results for a brief time while several bettors who were well known about Roberts's rooms would bet their money. Contrary to the usual custom of wire tappers a wholesale scoop was not attempted the first day, as is usually done in this country. To avoid creating any suspicion, the gang frequently lay off for a week or so at a time, and during that time would make some large bets on their own judgment.

Roberts made a thorough investigation that resulted in the exposure of the swindle.

TROLLEY CARS IN 2D AVENUE.

The First Ones Run on the Line Well Patronized.

The first trolley car over the Second Avenue surface line was run yesterday morning, and travelers over that road seemed to appreciate the change from the horse cars, as the new cars were liberally patronized all through the day. The electric cars do not, however, run the entire length of Second Avenue. They start at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and run to Stuyvesant Place, through that to Fourth Avenue, and thence by the way of the Bowery and Centre Street to City Hall.

Returning the same route is followed. Passengers desiring to go further down Second Avenue are transferred at Tenth Street to the horse cars, which continue the old course through Chrystie Street to Fulton Ferry. Transfers are given both on the up and down town trips. The new cars are of the same pattern as those used on the Fourth Avenue line.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Lord Dungarven, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Herr and Frau Staudigl, (Mme. Gadski,) Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts.

HOTEL ALBERT.—F. O. Beal, Mayor of Bangor, Me.

MANHATTAN.—Mrs. J. J. Irvine, President Wellesley College; Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College.

MURRAY HILL.—State Senator T. E. Ellsworth; Lieut. Andrew Moses, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE.—Prof. P. H. Molisch, Prague, Austria.

WALDORF—Judge Charles J. Hallam, Newport, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-oTwn Firms Now in the City.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Israel, cloaks; A. S. Livingstone, cloaks and suits, Hotel Vendome.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods, silks, velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dinkelspiel, L., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Dinkelspiel, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.
Erlich Bros., Hornellsville, N. Y.; T. H. Erlich, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Fallers, How, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Oettinger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats and caps; 622 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Model Clothing Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. Simon, clothing; Stuart House.
Marks Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Marks, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Plaut, J., & Co., Danbury Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salvater, linens and white goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Spear Bros., Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Swofford Bros., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. Swofford, dry goods; 51 Leonard St.; Hotel aMrlborough.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; J. Meyer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Strassburger, J., & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Strassburger, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—8 Barclay Street; M. Looney; owner; damage, $1,000.
2:45 A. M.—430 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; R. Fananizo, owner; damage, $5.
7:15 A. M.—2,086 Madison Avenue; B. Cross, owner; damage, $5.
7:45 A. M.—236 East Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
3:20 P. M.—63 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; William Schkens, owner; damage, $20.
4:40 P. M.—330 East Seventy-fourth Street; Frank La Barber, owner; damage, $10.
6:20 P. M.—57 Maiden Lane; J. Madiska, owner; damage, $1,000.
6:25 P. M.—719 Tenth Avenue; B. McCormack, owner; damage, $5.
6:45 P. M.—622 West Forty-seventh Street; Michael Quigley, owner; damage, $10.
8 P. M.—67 Suffolk Street; Ruben Asserman, owner; damage, $10.

Selig Hyman Remanded.

Selig Hyman of 410 Lewis Street, the common-law husband of Mollie Schaeffer, who was found dead in her room at 204 Forsyth Street last Saturday morning, evidently having been strangled, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with being implicated in the woman's death. The man and woman had lived together off and on for years. Hyman appeared at the Eldridge Street Station on Friday last to inquire if Mollie Schaeffer had been arrested. He called the following day and reported having found her dead in her room. Around her neck, which bore deep abrasions made by finger nails, was a rubber tube, and Hyman was arrested on suspicion. Coroner Bausch wanted the immediate surrender of the prisoner to him, but Magistrate Flammer remanded the man for further examination to-day.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

John R. Gentry and Guinette Have Been Matched to Meet in the Fall.

THE STAKES, $10,000 A SIDE

David Gideon, Who Saw Traverser During His Stay in California, Says the Colt Is a High-Class One—Marcus Daly's Stable.

James A. Murphy, the owner of Star Pointer and other fast ones, is in the field as a matchmaker, very decidedly. Not content with making the arrangement with N. W. Hubbinger to trot his mare Emily, 2:11, against Margaret, 2:13¼, he made a match for a still larger sum on Friday at the office of W. B. Fasig & Co., at Madison Square Garden. He matched his pacing horse Guinette, 2:05¼, against John R. Gentry, 2:00½. E. R. Bowne, the trainer and driver of Gentry, is the backer of the stallion, and it is understood it is his own money, L. G. Tewksbury allowing him the use of the horse for the purpose. The bets are $10,000 a side, play or pay, best two in three races, to be paced between Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, the stakes in each race being $2,500 a side, and, virtually, a side wager of $2,500 more on the odd race. The date and place have not yet been agreed upon, but if the principals cannot agree upon the future time this will be designated by the referee.

⁂

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Driving Park Association was held last week for the purpose of levying an assessment or deciding on some other way of raising money enough to pay off the interest on the mortgage and some other small bills due by the association. The Treasurer's report shows the property of the association to be valued at $60,000, on which there is a mortgage of $25,000. Interest on this mortgage and some other small bills amounted to $2,015. When the roll was called it was shown that there were about sixty members present, who held proxies for the total of 110 votes. This not being a quorum, there was nothing left but to adjourn, and a vote of those present was taken to ascertain how they felt regarding raising money by assessment. The result was a unanimous vote in favor of an assessment of $10 per share, which would raise the amount named.

⁂

Marcus Daly's horses now in Trainer William Lakeland's charge at Brighton Beach are as follows: Imp. Ogden, b. c., 4 years, by Kilwarlin-Oriole; imp. Isidor, ch. c., 4, by Amphion-Isis; Hamburg, b. c., 3, by Hanover-Lady Reel; Kitefoot, ch. c., 3, by Buchanan-Longshore; Gold Car, ch. c., 2, by imp. Goldfinch-Carita; Croker, b. c., 2, by Tammany-Belinda; Red Coat, ch. c., 2, by Montana-Bedecote; chestnut colt, by imp. Inverness-Buttercup; brown filly, 2, by imp. Inverness-Walnut; chestnut filly, 2, by Tammany-Isis. Besides the foregoing, Lakeland also has in training the following belonging to himself: Decide, b. g., 5, by Deceiver-Miss Charmer; Winged Foot, ch. f., 4, by Buchanan-Longshore; George Boyd, b. c., 3, by Falsetto-Cachuca; Squire Abingdon, b. g., 3, by Meddler-Orizaba; Maximo Gomez, ch. g., 3, by Victory-Quesal; Joe Anderson, ch. c., 3, by St. Blaise-Mary Anderson; Chorus Boy, ch. g., 2, by Chorister-Vivid; Young Exile, b. c., 2, by Exile-Fidele; Ethel Green, b. f., 2, by Tea Tray-Kalula; chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Goldfinch-Lizzie Dunbar; chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Goldfinch-Firenzi.

⁂

Max F. Greenbaum, the clever young manager of the Nassau Stables, in East Twenty-fifth Street, is considered by the Bull's Head horsemen to be an excellent judge of a trotter. He bought a horse recently at an auction sale, and when he brought the rough-coated, ungainly looking fellow to his stable there was a general laugh on Max. When a rest had been given the horse and several days of good feeding, he had his rough coat clipped, and he presented an entirely different appearance. On the road yesterday he showed such a fair amount of speed in two or three brushes that Max decided that with proper handling the horse will be able to show time sufficient to warrant his being entered in trotting races. His pedigree is not known.

⁂

David Gideon, who returned from California recently, was a visitor at Morris Park on Saturday, to look over some of the young horses in training he has quartered there. Of the horses he saw in California, Mr. Gideon says—and his opinion is shared by a great many other good judges—that the Bradley colt Traverser, which has been leased to Burns & Waterhouse, is by far the best. Traverser, Mr. Gideon says, is a very speedy animal, and appears to be gamy, and able to go over a distance. The colt is a candidate for the Brooklyn Handicap, and if he is a starter and shows well in his preparatory gallops the Western turfmen will wager a lot of money on him.

⁂

One of the greatest young trotters the West has turned out in many a day is Grattan Boy, 2:15¾. In two years he has won forty-five heats in 2:30 or better. He made his first start in 1896 as a three-year-old, that year winning six races, a second money and a third money, in eight starts, and earning a record of 2:24¼. In 1897, as a four-year-old, Grattan Boy won nine races, three second moneys, a third money, and a fourth money, and was twice unplaced in fourteen starts. He contested sixty-four heats in 1897 and twenty-eight in 1896, making ninety-two heats he contested as a three and four year old in two campaigns.

⁂

P. J. Dwyer already has a formidable string of racers at Bennings. Two are in charge of W. Jennings, and the following are being trained by J. Hines: Passover, ch. c., 4, by Hanover-Miss Hight; Rifle, b. c., 4, (brother to Napamax,) by Maxim-Napa; Handpress, b. c., 3, by Hanover-Pomona; Overboard, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga-Central Fire; Holdup, ch. c., 2, by Hanover-Florence M.; Sharpless, b. c., 2, by Hindoo-Becky Sharp; Chanler, b. c., 2, by Hyderabad-Ella T.; Holden, ch. c., 2, Sir Dixon-Daphne.

⁂

J. G. Follansbee, the well-known turfman, has been in California most of the Winter, and incidentally spent some of his time at the Oakland race track. In a letter to a friend in this city last week, he denied the rumor that he had sold the St. Leonards-Bandura colt, who is owned in partnership with his cousin, Foxhall Keene.

⁂

The Tennessee Derby, one of the big racing events of the South, will be decided at Montgomery Park, Memphis, on April 19. Sixteen three-year-olds are eligible, the most probable starters being Bannockburn, Lieber Karl, Goodrich, Isabey, Jackanapes, Libation, Gallivant, Swango, and Eltholin.

⁂

The new Year Book makes the total number of trotters that have taken records in standard time 14,091 and the pacers 5,210. One thousand one hundred and forty-six of the trotters and 908 of the pacers took their records last season.

⁂

Frank Bowers, having declined re-election as President of the Belmont Driving Club, Philadelphia, there is considerable interest in the choice of his successor. Col. A. Louden Snowden, Joshua Evans, and several others have been named.

⁂

William H. H. Achuff offers to match the foal of Lynne Bel, 2:10½, out of Fin Fan, 2:24¾, by General Brock, with any other prospective colt, when two years old, owned by a member of the Belmont Driving Club.

⁂

Among the fast horses not campaigned last year, and which have been entered in 1898 stakes, are Franklin, 2:10¼; Wistful, 2:11¼; Annina, 2:11¼; Arena, 2:11¾; Baron Crisp, 2:12¼; Bingen, 2:12¼, and Larabie, 2:12¾.

⁂

The four-year-old full brother to Azote, 2:04¾, is said to be showing a world of speed at Palo Alto.

BOATING ON THE HARLEM.

Several Crews Were Out for Practise Yesterday Despite the Chilling Wind.

Despite the chilling wind that put white caps on the Harlem River yesterday, a number of oarsmen ventured out. All wore their heavy woolen sweaters, however, and were glad to get back to their respective boathouses after a short spin.

The Atalanta Boat Club's eight, which is training for the Decoration Day regatta, were out during the afternoon. They came down the river as far as Harlem Bridge like an arrow, being favored by wind and tide. Going home was not such easy work, but it brought out the good qualities of the crew and showed them to be in excellent condition and rowing in good form. The intermediate four-oared-gig crew of the Lone Star Boat Club, composed of Stein, Meyers, Goodkind, and Lavine, were out for a four-mile spin. The Harlem Rowing Club sent several scrub crews out, and the colors of the First Bohemian and Union Boat Clubs were seen.

A regular meeting of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was held during the afternoon, at which six new members were proposed. Capt. Binzen during the meeting announced that the club's junior four-oared-gig crew, composed of P. Lynch, bow; C. Haines, No. 2; Dr. Monohan, 3; B. Clark, stroke, and A. Johnson, coxswain, would start in regular training this evening and continue training every evening until the Decoration Day regatta, in which the crew is to be entered.

The new four-oared gig which Davis, the Harlem boat builder, is building for the Hudson Boat Club is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that she will be ready for a trial trip in a week or two. The boat is of peculiar construction, and it is believed that she will be the lightest of her class ever built.

22D REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company H Wins the Rifle Club Trophy in the Open Match.

The excellent scores made by the second squad of Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment enabled it to win the match for the Rifle Club Trophy, which began at the armory on March 26. The match was open to teams of twelve men from each company. Company G led after the first night of the competition, but its second team was beaten out by 23 points. The scores made in the Rifle Club Match will be added to those made by the final squad of six men, who will shoot next Saturday night, to decide the Moore Trophy Match, which is open to teams of eighteen men from each company. Scores:

COMPANY H.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.	Prev. Score.	Aggregate.
Priv. G. H. Johnson	28	34	62	..	..
Priv. E. T. Hanlon	28	33	61	..	..
Priv. V. B. Depierris	28	31	59	..	..
Sergt. H. H. Cypher	27	31	58	..	..
Corp. W. E. Cheevers	27	31	58	..	..
Priv. C. H. Weeks	27	29	56	..	..
Total	165	189	354	358	712
Company G	150	181	331	365	696
Company I	149	178	327	352	679
Company C	155	172	327	341	668
Company E	147	182	329	338	667
Company A	77	108	185	303	488

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. H. G. Romaine, Co. H	32	35	67
Sergt. E. W. Goff, Co. H	31	35	66
Capt. F. Isherwood, Co. H	32	33	65
Priv. G. H. Johnson, Co. H	31	34	65

YACHTING NOTES.

The Canvas Back, a high-speed vapor launch owned by W. A. Wadsworth, will be sent overboard this afternoon from Ofeldt's shops, foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. The Canvas Back is one of the largest of this type of boat ever built, and is equipped with an unusually powerful motor.

⁂

The Ailsa, one of the most noted single-stickers in the world, was sold last week to F. B. Jamison, who will put her in commission at once and race her against the Meteor, Britannia, Satanita, and others of the larger class.

⁂

The steam yacht Olga was recently sold through a New York broker to Frederick R. Smart, Jr., and T. W. Satterthwaite. C. H. Buchanan, the former owner of the yacht, will devote his leisure hours to sailing one of the new one-design schooners.

⁂

Experiments are being made off Marblehead as to the relative speed of two of the new one-design knockabouts belonging to members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Each will have two suits of sails, one cut in the usual manner, with cloths running from head to foot of the sail parallel to the leach, and the other having cloths cut in the new cross style, or from luff to leach. From the results of these experiments Designer Stearns hopes to arrive at the conclusion as to whether or not the new style is conducive to greater speed on this type of boat.

⁂

A letter received yesterday from Capt. Ferguson of A. J. Cassatt's auxiliary yacht Enterprise states that the craft is laid up at Norfolk, Va. Capt. Ferguson remains in command.

⁂

The steam yacht Kanapla, which was chartered last week to a New York newspaper by Charles R. Flint as a news gatherer in Southern waters, was floated off Tebo's big dry dock on Saturday, and a few hours later began her Southern voyage in charge of Capt. De Witt C. Packard.

⁂

John M. Sawyer, the veteran sailmaker, has been commissioned by Vice Commodore Stephen H. Mason to make a new suit of racing sails for his fast cutter Moccasin. Sawyer is also at work on several new sails for J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald, whose rig will be altered somewhat during the coming Summer.

⁂

The steam yacht Calypso, one of the most speedy in the New York Yacht Club fleet, is fitting out at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn. She is the property of Amzi L. Barber of this city, and there is a rumor that she will be the next pleasure vessel that will pass into the hands of the Government.

Small Fire in the Post Office.

Considerable excitement was created among the employes of the General Post Office yesterday afternoon by fire, which developed in a pile of oily waste thrown carelessly against a radiator in the tubular dispatch room. This room is separated from the city delivery room by a big canvas screen, which became ignited. The flames were extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department. Little damage was done.

THEODORE B. STARR'S DISPLAY.

The Well-Known Jeweler Has Just Added a Stationery Department.

Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler, has just opened a stationery department at his establishment, 206 Fifth Avenue, his principal aim being to offer first-class work at reasonable prices. The department occupies the Fifth Avenue end of the second, or "silver," floor, where a complete line of the newest ideas in fashionable stationery and stationery requisites is exhibited. All the writing paper, which has been especially made for Mr. Starr, bears his water mark, and is of the finest quality. Handsome rosewood and mahogany cases are used, in which are displayed to advantage a complete line of desk furnishings of every description, and the entire department has been arranged with a view to affording the purchaser every possible convenience.

The latest ideas in address dies, arms dies, cards, and writing papers are so arranged that selections can be made with ease. The newest fancy in ladies' writing paper, which Mr. Starr shows is the Imperial sheet, six inches wide and eight inches long, which folds once into an oblong envelope. Seven other styles are shown in the latest and most fashionable tints and textures.

Visiting cards with Roman letters for the name and block letters for the address, allowing of a smaller and more readable card, are shown, but visiting cards and wedding invitations to suit the ideas of every one are carried in stock.

Mr. Starr has secured the services of a competent manager for the department, and the smallest detail will receive the most careful attention, with a view to making the department second to none in the world. —Adv.

He is a Public Benefactor who provides the people with a pure stimulant.
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for descriptive pamphlet.
W. P. Squibb & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., Distillers

ACTIVE DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Players Will Now Prepare for Both the Amateur and Open Championships.

NEW IDEAS IN TEAM SCORING

Philadelphia Adopts What It Considers a Fairer System—No Limit Placed Upon Entries for the Amateur Event—Notes from Various Clubs.

Now that the dates for the amateur and open championship tournaments have been definitely settled, the golfers can buckle down to practice with a clear understanding of the time when they must show their best form in order to secure any of the high honors for the coming year. The award of the open event to the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton, Mass., near Boston, meets with general approbation, as the other big events are to be played in the vicinity of this city.

The open contest this season will assume more prominence than it has previously enjoyed, when one day was given to it during the week of the amateur contest. The event now is doubled, two separate days being given to it, and 72 holes instead of 36, medal play. It will be played June 15 and 16, and, in addition to bringing out all the able professionals, it is more than likely that most of the prominent amateurs will compete. In this tournament, which is practically the professional championship, an amateur may only win first place, and in that case the value of the money prize is given to him in silver plate. Five money prizes are given, and if an amateur gets any place below the first, he is counted out and the prize goes to the professional next in order.

There has been some talk of some of the crack professionals of England and Scotland coming over here for this event, but, with the exception of Willie Fernie, it is not probable that any very dangerous golfers will arrive. Willie Fernie, it has been stated, has been engaged by the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., as professional for the season, but nothing definite has been announced regarding the time of his arrival.

No Limit to Contestants.

The fact that the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association at its meeting last Wednesday placed no limit upon contestants for the amateur championship will doubtless be hailed with joy by that large army of amateurs, the members of which have magnificent confidence in their own ability to come as near winning as the next man, but whose presence on the links in a big tournament is generally more noticeable for overcrowding than for brilliancy of golf execution. The fact that this biggest golf event is to be held at Morristown is sufficient proof that the entry list of local golfers will be larger than has ever been seen before, and the visiting golfers will not be inconsiderable by any means.

From the golf opinions expressed in some of the Western papers, it seems to be the opinion that, as no occasion has yet arisen whereby a limit has been absolutely necessary, no limit should be fixed until such a time really comes. Chicago, for the amateur event last year, was an entirely different place for large numbers of contestants than Morristown will be this year. While many able golfers have recognized the possible necessity of a limit, the difficulty has been to fix an equitable system for all clubs. Because the Executive Committee took no formal action at its recent meeting, there is no reason to believe that it may not do so before September. The increasing of the match-play rounds to thirty-six holes will make a better test of championship golf and is a marked improvement to the amateur event.

Different Methods in Team Scoring.

To meet the growing demand for a uniform and fairer method of scoring in team matches, the Executive Committee appointed Ransom H. Thomas and George D. Fowle to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting. Some recent developments show that a standard system is really necessary, for the dissatisfaction with the present method has asserted itself among the members of the Philadelphia Golf Association in bringing about an entirely new system. This plan is to count two points for each game won and one point for each hole. In this case, if five members of a team of six win their matches by the close margin of one hole, the team would have five games to its credit and five holes, which, by the new system of counting two points for each game, would give them ten points for games, and when the five points for the five holes are added would make fifteen points in all. If the sixth member of the team were beaten by a large number, say by six holes or more, the opposing side would score six, taking the former number, and the extra two points would give that team a total of eight points.

It will be seen at a glance that this produces a radical difference in the winner, for under the method generally used no counts are given for games, the actual holes now only scoring. By this count the score for the teams mentioned would be 5 to 6, that team winning whose one victor beat his opponent by six holes. By the Philadelphia plan the score would be 15 to 8, giving the victory to the team winning five games out of the six. These five players might be drawn against five of almost equal ability, so that their contests would really be a better exhibition of golf than that of the one man beaten by a large number. Some change is desired to diminish the chances of defeat through one poor player, who may actually swamp the entire team, no matter how good golfers the others may be.

The Intercollegiate Golf Association has been giving the subject some attention, but thus far has not advised any change from the old method, and the intercollegiate team match championship will probably be played under the former method of counting. The Harvard Golf Club, in its team matches this month, is going to adhere to the old system, and no change has been announced by Yale or Princeton. If there is going to be a disparity of ideas, the United States Golf Association can state what method it considers the most just and satisfactory, even if it does not attempt to lay down a definite rule, which is not likely to be done, as clubs, naturally, have the choice of adopting any method agreeable to both sides.

Philadelphia Golf Matches.

The Philadelphia Golf Association, which was organized last year, holds a series of team matches through the season, and the schedule, as just prepared, shows that the first match will be held Saturday, April 23, and the last on Saturday, Nov. 19. The competing clubs this year will be the Philadelphia Country Club, Merion Cricket Club, Belmont and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs, and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. The tournament for the amateur championship of Philadelphia will be played Saturday, Oct. 15.

The Baltimore Country Club, which has just joined the United States Golf Association as an associate member, is laying out a fine golf course, and has made extensive changes in its management. The club is said to have nearly 1,000 members, and now has the governing interest in the Pimlico race track. A committee has proposed a plan to make the club a stock company, and a plan or basis of this sort will probably soon be adopted.

The management of the Princeton University Golf Club has announced the following schedule of games for the season: April 15, Ardsley Golf Club, at Ardsley, N. Y.; April 16, Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J.; April 27, New Brunswick Golf Club, at New Brunswick; April 30, Morris County, or Staten Island Cricket Club; May 4, Intercollegiate Golf tournament at Ardsley.

President Laurence Curtis of the United States Golf Association, who came to the city from Boston last week for the Executive Committee meeting, has been staying at Lakewood ever since, and visited with Secretary Kerr the new grounds recently secured for an eighteen-hole course by the Lakewood Golf Club.

The Cutler School golfers, who have the best school golf team in this city, are preparing to play some of the schools where golf teams have been organized. A match has been arranged with the St. Paul's School of Garden City for May, and challenges have been sent to the Lawrenceville School and the Lakewood Boys' High School. Cortlandt J. Barnes is Captain of the Cutler team.

Chicago golfers want to have a public links laid out, and have petitioned the Park Commissioners to set apart sufficient ground for the purpose in South Side Park. Herbert L. Tweedie, one of the prominent amateurs and a veteran Scotch golfer, is one of the active workers in the scheme.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.35
Lead	3.75
Spelter	4.80

CHICAGO, April 2.—Flour quiet; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.20@$4.45; Spring patents, $4.70@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.50; bakers', $3.40@$3.75; Spring specials, $5.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@96c; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 29⅜@29½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅜@29½c; No. 2 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28¼@29½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; Northwestern flaxseed, $1.19½; prime timothy seed, $2.65@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.65@$9.70; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@$5.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.63@$5.68; granulated, $5.13@$5.38.

COTTON.

The market for cotton futures lacked the sensational features which have characterized trading pretty much throughout the week. While prices showed a range of 4 to 6 points, at no time did the market develop a decided tendency either one way or the other. In response to less favorable Liverpool cables than looked for, prices eased off 1 to 3 points on the opening, with the feeling steady, however, on light foreign support. A further decline of 3 to 4 points during the first hour followed war rumors from Washington, but the market subsequently rallied on quite active covering by the bear crowd and some investment buying. At the close the feeling was steady, with final bid prices 1 to 2 points above the figures of last night. Even for a Saturday half holiday total transactions were small, reaching but 43,500 bales. The small operators were noticed to be closing out their accounts as far as possible throughout the session.

Southern Spot Cotton.—Middling—Galveston, 5¾c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 13-16c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5½c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 319b; January-February, 319b; April, 321b; April-May, 321b; May-June, 321½s; June-July, 321½s; July-August, 321½b; August-September, 321b; September-October, 320½s; October-November, 319½b; November-December, 319b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	5.90@5.91
May	5.91	5.95	5.90	5.94@5.95
June	5.94	5.97	5.94	5.97@5.98
July	5.96	6.00	5.95	6.00@6.01
August	5.99	6.03	5.97	6.02@6.03
September	5.97	5.99	5.97	6.00@6.01
October	5.96	5.99	5.96	5.99@6.00
November	5.97	5.99	5.97	6.00@6.01
December	5.98	6.01	5.98	6.02@6.03
January	6.02	6.04	6.02	6.04@6.05

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	99¾	100⅝	99⅜	100⅜
July	86⅝	88⅛	86⅛	87¾
September	81⅛	82⅛	81⅛	81¾
Corn—				
May	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
July	..	..	..	35⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	105	105¼	104	105
July	83⅞	85	83⅞	84¼
September	77⅝	78⅝	77⅛	77⅞
Corn—				
May	29¼	29 7-16	29¼	29⅜
July	30⅛	30 13-16	30 7-16	30⅝
September	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
Oats—				
May	25¼	25 7-16	25¼	25¼
July	23	23¼	23	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The short interest, thoroughly alarmed by the bullish character of European news, was an active buyer, forcing prices at one time 2 cents higher than Friday, and closing the market officially at 1@1⅛c net advance. Through realizing this was somewhat modified on the curb, July easing off from 87⅝c to 87¼c, which was the 1 o'clock figure. The two chief points of interest in European advices were the advance of 1@1¼d in Liverpool futures, and a sharp decline in consols attending rather sensational reports regarding England's attitude on the Eastern question. Other factors having more or less influence during the early forenoon were reports indicating some crop damage over the Winter wheat belt and moderate foreign buying orders.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Northern, 96½c; May, $1.00; July, 96¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.—April, 96⅛c; May, 95¼@95⅜c; July, 94¼@94⅜c; September, 76¼c; No. 1 hard, 99⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 96⅛c.

DULUTH, April 2.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98¼c bid; May, 98⅞c bid; July, 94c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30@30½c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58¾c, free on board, afloat, near-by; State rye, 57½@58c, free on board, afloat, and 54@54½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 67½c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¼@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5⅞@6c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, $5@$5.10; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.79; Brazil, kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The feature of the coffee market Saturday was a general scramble of local shorts to cover their obligations in the near months on rumors that a war duty would be placed upon coffee should open hostilities take place between this country and Spain. The market opened steady, with the near months 10 points higher on this demand, while the later positions were quiet and unchanged. Throughout the forenoon trading was conducted on a larger scale than in many months, with the May and September options receiving the greater part of attention. At the close the market was steady, with the near months showing a net gain of 25 points, and the remote deliveries an advance of 10@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
May	5.45	5.60	5.45	5.60@5.65
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
July	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60@5.65
August	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
September	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.70@5.80
October	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
December	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.85@5.90
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$700. Hamburg—Unchanged to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 27,000 bags. Havre—¼f higher; sales, 3,000 bags; January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$300.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32¾@33¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Turpentine, 28½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 2.—Turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Turpentine, 27c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES unchanged. CALVES—Dressed veals, 7@10c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, medium to prime, $4.50@$5; lambs, fair to prime, $5.80@$6.85; clipped do, $5.20@$5.80; Spring lambs, $3@$6 per head. HOGS, $4@$4.20.

Engineer Kellogg Critically Ill.

Montgomery A. Kellogg, Chief Engineer of Construction of the Park Department, who is seriously ill at his home, 177 Alexander Avenue, was said to be slightly improved last night. He is suffering from Bright's disease in complication with other maladies. Mr. Kellogg has been connected with the Park Department since 1858, and has been Chief Engineer since 1871. During that time he has had charge of all the parks, bridges, viaducts, and roadways under the Park Department. There is little hope of his recovery.

Passengers on La Bretagne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne, from Havre, were Auguste Benoit, Henry Maillard, Jr., Louis Dupuy, Dr. T. Martin Font, Walter Gay, Baron and Baroness J. D. d'Halewyn, Dr. J. O. F. Hill, R. F. Klopfel, Abbé Pierre Massardier, Edwin S. Pierce, R. Roethlisberger, Capt. Reynoud, W. F. Sykes, and Oliver Taigny, the newly appointed second secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

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For Spring and Summer Furnishings!

New Weave Ingrains.

In Brussels effects.
Novelties never before exhibited.
A Special Line of "OLD WEAVE" last season's patterns, At 25c. the yard.

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Equal in effect to an Oriental
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CHINA AND JAPANESE.
An Elegant Assortment.
Our own importation in novel effects, from $3.50 per roll of 40 yards.

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(Inlaid, Plain and Figured).
Odd lengths of sheet cloths from 1 to 6 yds. wide,
AT REMNANT PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES

FINEST SCOTCH HOLLANDS.
Also,

SLIP COVERS.

LINEN OR DAMASK
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVENUE, 13th & 14th STS.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

New Bedford Operatives Must Return to Work or Starve.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 3.—Indications now point more strongly than ever to a settlement of the cotton mill strike on Monday, April 11, and it is believed that the operatives will return to work on that day.

The retail grocers and marketmen of the city who have been carrying the strikers on credit for the last ten weeks have issued notice that commencing Monday, April 11, all sales will be for cash only, and in enforcing this action they are backed up by the wholesalers, who will demand cash payments of the retail merchants. This action means that the strikers will have to accept the alternative of returning to work or starving.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Six Thousand Union Men Reject a Demand Made by the Bosses.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Six thousand union carpenters of Chicago will strike to-morrow. The action was decided upon at a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters this evening, after a thorough discussion of the five propositions submitted by the bosses belonging to the Carpenters and Builders' Association. Four of the planks of the bosses' platform were accepted by the carpenters, but the one stipulating that union carpenters should work for no bosses except those belonging to the Carpenters and Builders' Association was rejected, and it was decided to cease work until this proposition should be recalled or amended by the employing carpenters.

As a consequence of this move, building operations in Chicago will suffer considerably. An exception was made in the cases of city, county, and school buildings now in course of erection or repair, and so no public works will suffer.

Orange Mountain Cable Road.

ORANGE, N. J., April 3.—The Orange Mountain Cable Road, which has been closed for two years, will be reopened on Saturday. The road is not only available for passengers, but carries horses and vehicles, and gives entrance to the New South Mountain Park.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

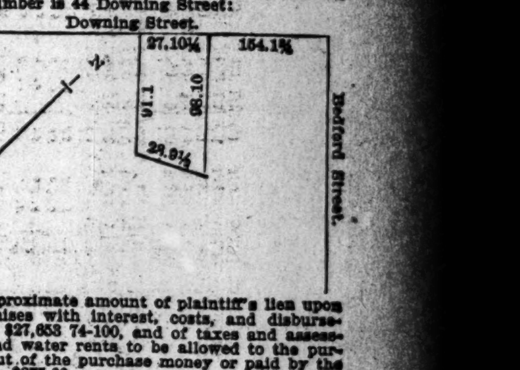
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same, twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

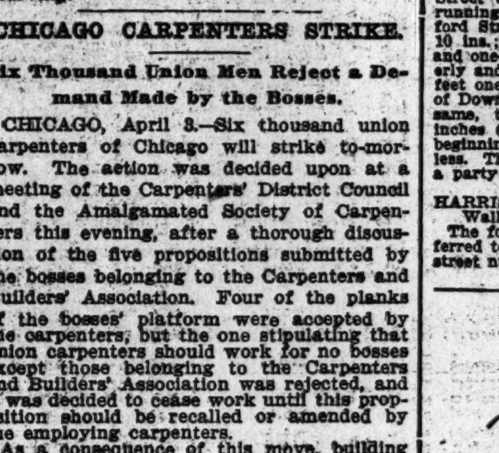
PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1aw6tilmy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-[illegible]

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE



IT is our purpose to afford every man the opportunity to have a stylish and perfect-fitting pair of shoes for Easter. With this in view we invite you to look over our new spring and summer styles, and think you will be pleased both with the shoes and price. The cut shows our New

"Broadway"

WHICH IS MADE UP IN BROWN AND TAN WILLOW CALF, PATENT CALF, FRENCH ENAMEL, CALF, ETC.

This is one of the most popular styles this season. We have many others, in all kinds of leather, which embody a practical experience of years, and the guarantee of a long-established reputation. Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 Third Ave., 2210 Third Ave., 345 Eighth Ave., 264 West 125th St., 114 Fulton St. BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave. JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

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Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
173 and 175 Grand St., near Centre St., N.Y.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents.
—96 Vesey St.—

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1898.

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Per Month...................................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 8 Bells—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die schoene Galathe—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—His Last Appearance—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Illustrated Lecture—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 1'.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE LAST CHANCE.

There remains one chance of peace. At the last moment, under strong pressure from France, England, Austria, and Germany, Spain may draw back from the madness of war with us and make the best of a very ugly matter by granting our demands. Cuba would then be free without a blow struck. Spain's pride would not be humbled nor her dynasty imperiled, for all the world and her own people would see that she had yielded to a pressure not to be resisted.

Nothing but the imminence of war will bring Spain to this pass. Christian sentiments and fine words will have no effect on her. Ten-inch guns are now the only peacemakers. Terms may be made under their muzzles that would be haughtily rejected if they pointed the other way. We deal with a peculiar race of men. Shifty, evasive, and much given to bluster themselves, they are constitutionally incredulous about the professed purposes of others. Until the guns are shotted the Spaniards will not be entirely convinced that we mean to fight them in order to get them out of Cuba. So long as they doubt, they palaver and postpone and send such perfectly futile communications as that which reached the White House on Thursday evening.

When diplomacy has been exhausted it is time to lay it aside. That is clearly the President's conclusion. He has employed without result all the resources of the Executive Department. He is about to call upon the Legislative Department, with which the power of war is lodged. The use of that power is now the only effective measure at our command. In the present temper of Spain further negotiation merely leads to a situation where we must either withdraw our demands or fight. Unless we very much mistake the temper of the American people they want this affair settled now and see no virtue in postponement.

If it must be war, a survey of the preparations of the respective combatants would suggest that a prompt beginning would be good tactics on our part. But if the only remaining chance of peace depends upon the effect upon Spain of the imminence of war that is another reason for getting ready without further delay.

The consideration of all such barren futilities as autonomy, suzerainty, a six months' armistice, and the promised action of the Cortes having been laid aside by the President, as is evident from his dissatisfaction with the Spanish reply which dealt exclusively with those will-o'-the-wisps, nothing but compulsion remains. Cuba can be made independent by no other means and peace becomes assured and permanent only when Cuba is free.

There are powerful interests that dread to see Spain go to war with us. They will be moved to this last strenuous remonstrance with her by our ultimatum. That is the sole chance of peace.

THE DECLINE OF SPAIN.

It was at the beginning of the seventeenth century that the decline of Spain began from the lordly place which she had held in the sixteenth. It was then that the empire of **CHARLES V.**, by far the greatest since the days of Rome, began to be disintegrated. The disintegration began in Europe, and in the reign of **PHILIP III.** The two initial disasters are to be assigned to the same motive. It was religious intolerance that had led to the dispatch of the Invincible Armada against England in 1588. The repulse of the invasion by a storm was a disaster, but it was by no means an irreparable disaster. In fact, we can now see that it was much the cheapest way out of the mad enterprise that Spain had undertaken. If she had effected a lodgment in England and endeavored to maintain it, the endeavor would have been as calamitous as was her endeavor to subdue the Dutch. This effort cost her a great part of the wealth which was pouring in upon her from America. It was the first of Spain's great follies, and the final conquest of their independence by the Netherlands was the first great blow to Spanish prestige. Her unavailing efforts to compel conformity on the part of the Dutch heretics was followed by an endeavor to compel conformity at home, which was even more disastrous because it was successful. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain, the "great work" upon which **PHILIP III.** prided himself, was ruthlessly and completely carried through. Its success deprived Spain of the very best of her agricultural as well as of her manufacturing classes. The 600,000 people who were driven out took away from Spain the industries which were the mainstay of the country, and which the Spaniards themselves had been too proud and too lazy to undertake. They were the sugar growers, the rice growers, the silk weavers, and the cotton spinners of Spain. The poverty of the country dates from their departure.

The loss by Spain of her colonial empire has been due not so much to religious bigotry as to corruption and greed. The Spanish-American countries are to this day very nearly as Catholic as Spain herself, and religious strife has had little to do with the Cuban insurrection. In the Philippines, indeed, the moving cause of the rebellion seems to have been the resentment inspired by the extortions of the monks. But upon the whole the loss by Spain of her colonies may be fairly described as a series of killings of the geese that laid the golden eggs. The Spanish notion of administering a colony is to loot it in the shortest space of time for the benefit theoretically of the mother country and practically of the Viceroy, who robs the colony and the mother country with lofty impartiality. That is the history of Spanish rule from **PIZARRO** to **WEYLER**. There is not, we believe, a single instance in which a Spanish administrator has ever aspired to found a colony which should become a prosperous and happy community. Who ever heard of a Spanish Viceroy endearing himself to the inhabitants of his province, whether they were "natives" or of Spanish descent?

Insurrection is the normal condition of the subjects of such a sway. What accounts for the unreasoning tenacity of Spain's hold upon Cuba, though Cuba is no longer of any possible use or ornament, is the fact that Cuba is the last of her possessions. But what we see going on in Cuba is simply what has gone on in every other country under Spanish rule, until that rule became intolerable. As for Spain herself, the famous description given by **BUCKLE** forty years ago has become even more conspicuously true by the interval that has elapsed since it was written:

> "There she lies at the further extremity of the Continent, a huge and torpid mass, the only representative now remaining of the feelings and the knowledge of the Middle Ages. And what is the worst symptom of all, she is satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe, she believes herself to be the foremost. She is proud of everything of which she ought to be ashamed. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions; proud of the strength of her faith, proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity, proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs, proud of her hatred of heretics, and proud of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil.

BUSINESS IN WAR TIME.

The Railroad Gazette, in its current number, discusses the effect of war upon business. Being an intelligent paper, it has no trouble in showing in some detail, and in the light of our own history, that the business of destruction does not help the ordinary business of production, distribution, and exchange. There are people—and some who ought to know better—who take directly an opposite view. Some go so far as to say that the recent and actual feeling regarding war with Spain is stimulated by speculators, which is absurd. Speculators for a decline, "bears" on the stock or other markets, profit by the uncertainty which excitement produces, but they are an insignificant element.

There is no doubt that war, economically, is waste. So far as immediate material prosperity is concerned, it can be nothing else. Men are removed from productive industry; some of them are killed; others are disabled by wounds or disease; money is sunk in arms, ammunition, equipment, which are in part destroyed, and of which the remainder has no value or use commercially. The maintenance of the soldiers and sailors, withdrawn from work, is costly and yields no direct return. The country is taxed, and the taxes come out of the annual product. If loans are resorted to, the interest has to be paid year by year, and, finally, the principal. The public credit is burdened and may be strained. Private credit is interfered with. Enterprise is checked. Some of these consequences may be veiled by the issue of paper "money," but they come in time and are more vicious for the concealment.

It is hardly necessary to point out to our own readers that these considerations do not, in themselves, settle the question of war. Economically and immediately it is waste, and yet may be of the highest utility in the end. It may even be a duty, which must be met whatever the sacrifice, or it may be essential to the permanent establishment of order and peace, and thus indispensable to the ultimate prosperity which for the time it interrupts. No one, we suppose, now doubts the value of the war for the Union as an actual investment. It is a sound principle that no war is justifiable which is not dictated by duty, but history shows that such wars are often fruitful of the greatest material benefits, because they render stable the conditions on which industry and trade depend. It is our own conviction, and, as we firmly believe, that of the great body of the American people, that if war shall prove to be the only means of securing the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, it not only is justified but is an imperative duty. And though we are not blinded in the least to the loss and injury inflicted by war, even one so brief as this would probably be, we believe, on the one hand, that the immediate sacrifice is required, and on the other that in the end it would, in the lower sense as well as in the higher sense, pay.

TIME GAINED.

The dispatch from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish Cabinet has determined to detain the torpedo flotilla at the Cape de Verde Islands until further orders indicates that soberer counsels are having their effect. The sending of this purely offensive force to Cuban waters, where it could by no means be used against the insurgents, was, as we remarked at the time, essentially a war measure. We had no right officially to protest against it, but the Spanish Government could not suppose that we would mistake or ignore its significance. It was undoubtedly intended as a test of the spirit of our Government. The response was an immediate increase of energy in our own preparations and plainer intimations from the President to members of Congress as to what the outcome of the negotiations might be. The departure of two warships from Havana for the apparent purpose of meeting the flotilla was an added movement in the same direction. These are now, it is reported, to be sent back.

The detention of the flotilla at the Cape de Verde Islands is made professedly that it may be joined by a squadron of four cruisers. But the important point is that time is gained. Every day that passes must increase the pressure on the Spanish Government from the true friends of Spain in Europe to yield to the just and unselfish propositions of the United States, and while the difficulties at home are very great, Spain must realize more and more clearly the hopelessness of any other course.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

It is to be feared that Señor **POLO Y BERNABE** will not leave behind him in Washington a much better reputation for tact and discretion than his predecessor. He has been giving out to the press the affidavit of a dealer in high explosives in this city that certain Cubans had been inspecting and perhaps pricing his wares. The Minister is careful to explain that this affidavit was received after the Spanish naval court had made its report, the inference being that if the affidavit had been received sooner the report might have been modified.

This is very remarkable. The report of the Spanish naval court, as everybody knows, is an argument to prove that the explosion which destroyed the Maine was of internal and accidental origin. That was what the court was sure to report, and no American or disinterested person attaches any importance to it. But of course Spain is bound by it, and it is not the business of the Spanish Minister to discredit it. Yet here comes this astute diplomatist with a suggestion that the explosion may have been contrived by a Cuban, in which case the decision of the Spanish court of inquiry that it was of internal origin goes for nothing. This is a nice way of standing by your own expert. It does not seem to occur to Señor **POLO Y BERNABE** that even if the explosion had been the work of a Cuban Spain would still have been responsible, in the absence of an acknowledgment on her part that a state of war exists in Cuba.

THE FAR EAST.

Whatever the British Government may say, Englishmen feel that they have been defeated in the object which they proposed to themselves in the Far East. It is this sentiment that is reflected in the British press. The British object, plainly avowed, was to prevent the disintegration of China and to keep open its trade upon equal terms to all comers. In that case Great Britain by her superior facilities for doing the business would have continued to do the lion's share of it.

This expectation has been distinctly disappointed. The "lease" of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan is to all intents and purposes a cession. The promise to make Ta-lien-wan an open port is literally kept. It will be open as a Russian port under such a tariff as Russia chooses to impose. The object of such a tariff, whether it be the Russian home tariff or a modification of it, will necessarily be to give to Russia a monopoly of the trade of Manchuria, and to divert it from her competitors. If it be true that Russia has agreed that the duties shall not exceed 7½ per cent., that seems to be a substantial guarantee. But the mere fact that the customs are to be under Russian administration, considering the character of Russian officialism in general, is the reverse of an assurance of "free trade" to other nations.

This is of course a menace to Great Britain, and the contempt which is shown by the Russian press for what Great Britain may do must be very galling to Englishmen. It is the more galling because a "naval demonstration" is not needed to show that Great Britain can completely control the Yellow Sea, in spite of Russia, France, and Germany. The real threat behind the proceedings of Russia is the threat of a European war. Meanwhile, the insolence of Russia grows with her success in bullying China. The very acme of insolence is reached by the remark of a St. Petersburg paper that "further exploitation of the Celestial Empire will give offense to Russia." That is to say, Russia having got all of China that she wants, no other nation shall have anything by way of "compensation." This is not official, of course, but evidently Russia means to keep China as much to herself as she can.

This is a very serious matter. It is a threat on the part of the military nations to divert trade by military force. It is a threat against all the industrial nations, including ourselves as well as Great Britain. France ought to be included, but France as a colonizing power has always acted in the spirit of militarism rather than of industrialism, France is bound to Russia by ties she dares not break, and France has lately shown that she is practically, as much as Germany or as Russia, governed by her military hierarchy. The threat is against Great Britain and the United States.

It is a very great pity, as we have so often said, that our interests are not represented by our State Department. If they were, we should have resented the threat when it was first made, and assured Great Britain of our support in fighting our own battle. It is a misfortune at this juncture in the East that the "Chancelleries" of both the great English-speaking nations should be in commission. Lord **SALISBURY** is the best-equipped man in England to carry on the British side of the controversy, if there can still be said to be a controversy, or to gain for his country the largest "compensation." But who is to carry on our side of it, or what compensation is visible for our traders, if all China is divided into spheres of influence, within every one of which but the British they will be put at a disadvantage?

We occasionally hear it said that we should treat the Cuban question very differently if Cuba belonged to England or to France—to a strong Government and not a weak one. We should not be called upon to treat it at all; it would not exist. Not because France and England are strong, but because they are just and decent, in a word, civilized. There is no more force in the suggested parallel than there is resemblance between Cuba and Canada, or even Cuba and Algiers.

We had occasion some time since to remark on the foolish utterances attributed to the Spanish Minister at Vienna as to the chances of "trouble" in the Southern States as an aid to Spain in case of war. We expressed some doubt as to whether any accredited diplomatist of the nineteenth century would be guilty of this particular form of ignorant folly. But it now appears that we were flattering the Spaniard in question. He has been enlightening the public of Vienna, in an authorized interview, as to "the serious consequences for the United States of any blockade of New York Harbor." The Marquis—it seems that he is a Marquis, and not, as we had suspected, a parvenu thrown up by the political commotion of his unfortunate country—is apparently not informed as to what a blockade must be and whom it affects. It must be the effectual stoppage of access to a port, by a naval force adequate to the task and maintained continuously, and it affects not merely—in this case not chiefly—the Government to which the port belongs, but every nation trading therewith. Spain, if favored by extreme fortune, might possibly establish and maintain a blockade of New York long enough to get the news of it to Europe by cable, but before the European Governments could return instructions to their representatives here, not only the blockade, but the blockading squadron, would be a thing of the past. Unquestionably in case of war Spain might do damage along our coast, but an effectual blockade of New York is as improbable as a successful siege of, say, Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nations, like individuals, are known by their friends, and therefore it is worth noting that, of all the European powers, Austria is the only one which is putting any emphasis on the possibility of settling our controversy with Spain by the "mediation" of outsiders. Now, if there is one Government on the Continent whose policy is heartless self-interest, unmitigated by any tinge of sentiment or morality, it is the Government of Austria. And it is to France that she turns for aid—to France, whose ideas of justice have just received unanimous denunciation from the American people and press!

—Dishonorable dismissal from the National Guard is a punishment by no means light, for those upon whom it is imposed must carry through life a heavy burden of disgrace, and be regarded by all who know or hear of this episode in their careers as men convicted of willful unfaithfulness to sacred duties solemnly undertaken, and therefore unworthy of any good citizen's confidence. The action taken in the case of the five mutinous members of the Ninth Regiment, therefore, may have been as severe as the circumstances warranted, but there is no little justification for the feeling that their ejection from the ranks should have been marked by more of formality. It was only impatient contempt found expression, and this was not enough, perhaps, to impress upon the minds of all the gravity of what had taken place. Infraction of discipline by National Guardsmen, always a more serious matter than similar derelictions in the regular army, is especially criminal just now, when the Nation is threatened with perils against which the intelligent patriotism of its citizens is the only defense. Whether or not these men had just grievances against one of their officers is a wholly irrelevant question. This is not the time, nor theirs the way, for settling problems in petty regimental politics, and they should have been made to realize the enormity of insubordination by going through a ceremony of degradation that would have been a tragical memory for them the rest of their lives. Acts like theirs, repeated a few days or weeks from now, might well result in drumhead courts-martial and executions at sunrise.

—Innovations are rarely pleasing to the English Admiralty, but now and then an inventor appears whom that impressive body does not instantly drive away as a meddlesome disturber of its peace. Evidence of this is to be found in the appearance in the British Navy estimates for 1898-9 of the statement that an order has been placed for an experimental vessel in which the steam turbine will be substituted for the ordinary reciprocating type of machinery, in order to test the applicability of the system to torpedo vessels of exceptionally high speed. It will be remembered that a little boat named the Turbinia took part in last year's great naval review at Spithead and astonished all beholders by passing along the line of battleships at the rate of nearly forty miles an hour. The best of torpedo-boat destroyers have been able to make no more than thirty-six miles an hour, and few engineering authorities believe that better than this can be done with machinery of the ordinary type. The use of turbines offers the chance of an advance in speed, and of course every nation will watch with interest the result of the English experiment. The turbine as a marine engine is simply a modification of the familiar water wheel, so arranged as to push water by its own turning, instead of turning as a result of its own push. The absence of reciprocatory motion saves boiler and boat from the strain of severe vibration, and direct application of steam is expected to save waste of power. In the engine room of the Turbinia there are three compound turbines. Each of these consists of a series of steam turbines set one after the other on the same axis, so that each turbine takes steam from the preceding one and passes it on to the succeeding one, thus giving a complete system of expansion. Each turbine is directly coupled to its own propeller shaft, and on each shaft there are three screws threaded in line, revolving at the rate of 2,200 revolutions per minute. The inventors believe that their system will work as well in large vessels as it does in the little Turbinia.

—A bulletin issued by the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the number of persons in the State who, at the close of 1897, belonged to industrial organizations was 173,728. This, considering the vastly greater number of the State's inhabitants who work for a living, indicates that the trades-union idea has by no means as many followers as is generally supposed. The building trades supply almost three times more strength to organized labor than any other affiliation of industries for which statistics are given, the figures being 48,801. Next come the printing and book-binding trades, with 14,157, and from this there is a rapid fall to the textile trades, with only 457. The proportion of employed to unemployed advanced steadily from the beginning to the close of the year. In the three months ending with March, the percentage of men without work was 24.8. By June 30 this had fallen to 18.1. The September quarter lowered the ratio to 6.5, and only 5.8 per cent. of the whole number were idle in the last quarter. The earnings of men for October, November, and December averaged $174.47, and those of women, $73.71.

—The month of March did not fail to justify the old saw about its character. "If March comes in like a lion, it goes out like a lamb," and vice versa. March came in like a very mild lamb indeed, and it continued to be lamblike for a considerable time. It did not go out like a particularly ferocious lion, but it ended with a pretty stiff northwest gale, and that was sufficient to prove that the month had not changed its nature.

PERSONAL.

—People unfamiliar with the peculiarities of New Rochelle naturally expected that **FRANCIS WILSON'S** fervid remarks about that village and its inhabitants would elicit many and equally fervid denials that his charges are true, and not a few angry denunciations of the man who brought them. This expectation, it seems, was ill-founded. Reports received from that region indicate that Mr. **WILSON'S** letter was more enjoyed in New Rochelle than anywhere else, and that by writing it he has added materially to his popularity among the other residents. The mystery finds explanation in the amusing fact that not a soul in the place puts the offered cap on his or her own head, but sets it jauntily on that of everybody else and exclaims with delight at the accuracy of the fit. Herein, of course, is open confession that all the accusations which the comedian made are true—that the village is the ugliest and shabbiest in this part of the country, that its roads are disgraces to civilization, that its authorities are eager to substitute telegraph poles for trees along every street, and that the whole amount of public spirit to be found within the corporate limits would be lonesome in a child's thimble. The remarkable circumstance is that all this is enthusiastically admitted by forty-nine in every fifty of the villagers. Yet they do absolutely nothing toward applying the plain and simple remedies for the grievances that form the commonest topic of their daily conversation, and not one of the local papers ever intermits the retailing of small gossip and the exploitation of small politicians in order to advocate the election of competent officials and the adoption of civilized methods of administration.

—What a strange commentary on our system of administering public affairs and of guarding public interests is to be found in the fact that Dr. **TARLETON H. BEAN** must rest his one hope of retaining his place in the Aquarium on an utterly irrelevant qualification. It counts for nothing that his competency for the place is unquestioned, that he possesses a large amount of the special knowledge absolutely necessary to make the Aquarium of any value; he will be saved to the city, if saved he is, because he fought in the civil war! The whole domain of comic opera would be searched in vain for a situation more ludicrous than this.

—Lieut. Commander **EATON** has taken the trouble to answer a queer Boston person named **GAMALIEL BRADFORD**, who has been engaged lately in the patriotic duty of throwing doubt on the findings of the court of inquiry. This **GAMALIEL** was much disturbed in mind because the Spaniards were able to find no dead fish floating on the surface of Havana Harbor the morning after the explosion, and in long communications to the Boston papers he dilated on this circumstance as evidence convincing to him that our naval officers were trying to hold the Spaniards responsible for a disaster due to the carelessness of a professional brother. Lieut. Commander **EATON** treats **GAMALIEL'S** reasoning with some severity. As to the fish, he says that if there had been any of them within a few rods of the submarine mine when the explosion occurred, they would undoubtedly have been killed, but the absence of their floating bodies proves nothing except that only men were near enough to suffer from the dreadful blow. He might have gone much further than this; he might have said that the waters of Havana Harbor are indescribably foul, and that few fish can endure its poisons; also, that nobody looked for evidence of this sort on that disastrous night, and by daylight next morning the vultures and gulls would have devoured every fish thus placed at their disposal. The power that wrecked the Maine was revealed by the vessel itself, and only people who prefer to accept the Spanish report rather than the American one can have any doubt as to what that power was.

CURRENT NOTES.

By provision made by the Legislature of the State Georgia preachers who preach at the convict camps are paid $3 a sermon.

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A portrait of the late Judge Leonard E. Wales has been presented to the Historical Society of Delaware. He was formerly President of this association.

• • •

A horse dealer has been sentenced in Boston recently to imprisonment for swindling in a horse trade, and it is said to be the first case of such conviction in Suffolk County.

• • •

The Maine Historical Society, at its meeting in Portland on Wednesday, listened to another paper on the Madawaska war of 1838, a topic upon which Maine people never tire of discoursing.

• • •

Twelve cases of diphtheria in a public school of Philadelphia, with five deaths, impelled the school authorities to close the school for one week that the building may be cleaned, whitewashed, fumigated, and sprayed.

• • •

The newer States have not imitated the Puritan Fast Day of New England, their people, as The Omaha (Neb.) Bee says, having seen no reason why they should make themselves needlessly uncomfortable even for one day in the year.

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Mayor Quincy of Boston is a vetoer, too, and has disgusted the members of the City Common Council by putting a prohibition on an appropriation of $500 to pay for a group photographic picture of the self-appreciating members of that body.

• • •

A "spite house" erected in Salem, Mass., to cut off the view of a neighbor is to be torn down, the owner having died and his heirs having come to an amicable arrangement with the obnoxious neighbor, and thus avoided a vexatious lawsuit.

• • •

The Democrats of North Carolina invite all white electors who intend to vote with them in the next election, and who desire the re-establishment of Anglo-Saxon supremacy and honest government in North Carolina, to participate in all their primaries and conventions.

• • •

Henry C. Elwell of Philadelphia in June next, if he lives till then, will complete fifty years' service as a private in the Pennsylvania Militia, and will claim as the senior marching soldier of the State National Guard the first gold medal to be awarded under the will of the late Gen. William M. Reilly to the soldier with the longest continuous service in the Pennsylvania military. He is now seventy-three years old.

• • •

In his recent address before the Dorchester Woman's Club President Eliot of Harvard University lamented the tendency of our American families, and especially New England families, to scatter to all points of the globe, but he expressed the belief that the practice will not last much longer. The condition of a family living together generation after generation, he said, is a normal one, and the scattering of a family all over the continent is abnormal.

OUR RIGHT TO INTERVENE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gravity of the Cuban situation is recognized throughout the entire country. We have been informed, however, by those people whose patriotism is governed by their pocket and who value their monetary interests more than the upholding of the honor and the dignity of their country that we have absolutely no pretext for interfering in behalf of the struggling people of Cuba who are endeavoring to free themselves from the cruel and oppressive government of Spain.

Viewing the case in that cold and heartless manner, perhaps we may not have any, but looking at it from a moral standpoint, on the grounds of humanity and of justice, we have not only the right, but it is our Christian duty to bring the war to a close and to recognize the independence of the Cubans, as Spain has proved herself utterly unable to subdue them. Regarding the destruction of the Maine at Havana, it seems that a heavy indemnity should be demanded, and vigorous action taken if a satisfactory reply were not given at the expiration of twenty-four hours' time after the demand had been made. Your editorials on the Cuban subject in all its phases have been admirably written from the beginning.

H. E. SEAL.

Brooklyn, April 2, 1898.

ADMIRES THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like that other old chappie, I feel that I must write to you. Your paper, always fine, has of late been superexcellent. Tuesday's edition is a classic. You ought to send one copy to Yale University, where they are about to revive the study of English, and another to be put under glass to be kept with other valuable papers in the Lenox Library. Your editorials, criticisms, and essayettes are fine in motive, substance, style, and effect. They are thoughtful, judicious, logical, satisfying, and patriotic.

Won't you please try to resurrect, publish, and try to have enforced the laws of barratry? There are too many fellows who, under the idea of being in a free country, go about scattering red pepper, sprinkling vitriol, and hurling firebrands. They ought at least, as the old Quaker said, to be talked to, perhaps put on the dumping stool, tied to the whipping post, or made fast in the stocks. Won't you try to have enough of the iron and other metals of the Maine recovered and cast or welded into monuments enough for a fine column for many cities, or for one grand one in Washington, D. C.?

Rev. DANIEL LORD, A. M., M. D.
Jordanville, N. Y., March 31, 1898.

AID FOR CANCER PATIENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charity for cancer patients, who are not considered curable at the hospitals, and which you have permitted me to beg for in your columns in the past, goes on as if it were not in any danger of collapse. But as it depends upon public patronage from month to month, it cannot proceed in its development without the constant public kindness of unseen friends. The poor can live upon dry bread and tea and stray from one damp tenement to another without dying outright; but when incurable illness assails them, work is impossible and destitution arrives, then death or public mercy is the only alternative. So far as I have seen, there is no lack of an earnest desire to help the destitute among the masses of the well-to-do, and it only remains to ask for the aid of this good-fellowship intelligently and clearly, which workers for the poor ought to succeed in doing. Simple facts must be eloquent in such serious need as the nurses of incurable cancer patients know from daily contact.

I am delighted to find affiliated with me for life three women of determined character, with qualities which are considered very valuable for bringing to sturdy strength this charitable venture. I also find that our assistance is sought with more and more respect and determination by various people of good judgment and influence on behalf of the poor sick whom they discover to be in desperate circumstances of disease and absence of all care. We have seven destitute women under our roof, besides a varying number outside, and many callers for treatment who ask our aid as nurses and providers. We are their last resort of hope. The cases often beggar description in their terrible condition, which our applications and care can hide under exteriors of neatness and semi-comfort. All visitors exclaim that our narrow quarters are most unfortunate, considering the indubitable usefulness of our work. For our undertaking we four women implore that public generosity will provide a spacious brick house in the poor district of the east side.

At any moment our home may be broken up by the army of house levelers who are sent to eradicate such wooden shanties as still remain among the fresh buildings now cheerfully starting up in the Seventh Ward. The expense of removal might come at the very time when our fluctuating funds were at a low ebb, and hamper our means for taking proper measures for making our bedridden patients decently comfortable.

A large private house for the accommodation of about twenty-four sick poor is our humble petition for humble sufferers, until a broader demonstration of our idea warrants our being trusted with still greater responsibility. Our receipts since Jan. 1 have amounted to $650, in regard to money. Medicine and clothing have also been given to us for the poor. It will be apparent that for three months we have expended very moderate sums for the maintenance of our dependents, of whom the workers in the housekeeping are mostly persons needing care and finding with us a happy haven. I am repeatedly astonished to see how far the benevolence can go of very small sums of money when experience, anxiety, and reflection guide the choice of necessaries. The good we do is as simple as oatmeal and milk, fuel and flannels, medicine prescribed for special cases, brandy for those persons who have heart failure, and rent money for the sick who cannot find room with us. These are the chief necessaries, to be distributed with much deliberation.

Do not let us fail, we ask the public, upon whom it is our choice to risk our support, believing that so public a charity should have no less powerful protector. We ask for the means to go on working during the Summer, and we have joined ourselves so entirely to the poor that when we speak of the destitute we speak also of ourselves. But we call ourselves servants of relief. Will the public crush us under foot, or raise us into an active usefulness that can become widespread?

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.
668 Water Street, New York, April 2, 1898.

Pensions and Warships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article headed "Mr. Roosevelt Points a Moral," I would suggest that when Mr. Roosevelt has another "talk" with a newspaper correspondent he should add that another $25,000,000 could have been saved if two years ago such Republican patriots as himself and Senators Lodge and Chandler had proposed to Congress to cut down the Pension bill to the tune of $25,000,000, and had built warships, &c., for this sum.

GEORGE ULRICH.
Jersey City, N. J., April 1, 1898.

"Patriots" in War Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you not give us the name of the patriot alluded to in your Washington dispatches to-day who raised the price of his boat 40 per cent. over his first price as the crises approached and the country's need became greater? Who is he?

And can you not run down and ascertain the identity of those very patriotic Americans who went abroad and procured options on the best available guns, ships, &c., and then raised the price so enormously that our Government could not afford to buy them?

Who are these patriotic American citizens?

A. C.

New York, April 2, 1898.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

From The Newport (R. I.) Mercury.

Wednesday, April 6, is election day. The voters will have a chance to exercise the right of suffrage to an extent hardly ever equaled before. The propositions and officers to be voted for are numerous. In the first place, the proposed new State Constitution is to be read at all the polling places. This will take at least two hours. No further action is required upon this proposed Constitution at this election, and nobody will listen to its reading. Next, the people are to vote for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, Senators, and Representatives. Then come the propositions: First, the people are asked to say whether or not the State House Commission shall have another installment of $800,000 toward completing the white elephant on Smith's Hill, in Providence. The Commissioners themselves say that this is not the last, but that at least one more appropriation of $800,000 will be asked for before they are through with the dear people. Then come the local propositions. By the time the citizen has voted intelligently on all these subjects he will think he has done a day's work.

NUGGETS.

Lacks Prestige.

"Do you think Mrs. Dash will be elected President of the Federation of the Federation of the Federation?"

"Mercy, no; she's never been to Europe."—Chicago Record.

Of Another Sort.

Flo—Do you love me, sweet?
Will—Dearly.
Flo—Would you die for me?
Will—No, my precious girl; mine is an undying love.—Philadelphia Call.

Her Aim in Life.

"What sort of girl is she?"
"Oh, she is a miss with a mission."
"Ah!"
"Her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Mistimed.

Hibble (after a long struggle)—I'll have to give it up. This writing of Spring poetry is too much for me.

Kibbly—Don't you know that Spring poetry is only to be written in the Autumn?—Boston Transcript.

Perplexed.

"If I only knew!" he exclaimed, knitting his brow and solemnly shaking his head.

"Knew what?" they asked.

"Knew what my duty as a Christian is," he replied. "You see," he went on, "if my wife has a new gown for Easter and it rains she won't go to church."

"Well?"

"And if she hasn't a new gown she won't go to church unless it does rain. Now, what am I to do to show that I have a true regard for her spiritual welfare?"—Chicago Post.

A FINE OLD CHINESE GENTLEMAN.

Washington G. Park in Plainfield Daily Press.

A fine old Chinese gentleman
Of most exempl'ry mind,
Who wears a flowered robe of silk
And long pigtail behind;
Who worships his dead ancestors,
As pious heathen ought,
And tries to mind his business
As good Confucius taught;
Is sad, ah! very sad to-day—
Because from East to West
His privacy's invaded so
He never can find rest.

This wise old Chinese gentleman
Lives on a grand estate,
And in his soul considers all
The world within its gate.
He scorns confusion, rush, and noise,
And loves to contemplate
The lives of his forefathers, and
Their ways to emulate.
But, sad to tell, because he is
Not fully up-to-date
A grabbing mob is hastening
His land to confiscate.

This Oriental gentleman,
Who loves not strife but ease,
Munificently tries with gifts
This grabbing mob to please,
And asks, alone, with tearful eyes,
The right to meditate,
In silken robe, behind the bars
Of his ancestral gate.
But, ah! how sad, the air resounds
With naught but jibes and jeers
Alarming to the sensitive
Tympanum of his ears.

Some say this Chinese gentleman
Has "darkish tricks and ways"
Which might appear "peculiar" if
Examined by X rays.
But, don't you see, his ancestors
Ne'er saw this dazzling light,
So, obviously, what it shows
Could never be called right.
"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis hard
That wisdom should be thrust;
And, after all, to wear out may
Be sadder than to rust."

LI HUNG CHANG ACCUSED

A Person of High Rank Wants Him Beheaded for Accepting Russian Bribes.

OTHER OFFICIALS INVOLVED

Russia Alleged to Have Paid 10,000,000 Taels to the Chinese Foreign Office—British Naval Demonstration Expected.

SHANGHAI, April 3.—It is announced that a person of the highest rank has memorialized the Emperor in the most vigorous language, accusing the whole Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) of being in the pay of Russia. He asserts that Russia expended 10,000,000 taels in bribery during the recent negotiations regarding the cession of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-Wan, and that Li Hung Chang's share was 1,500,000 taels. He demands a full investigation and asks that Li Hung Chang be beheaded if the accusations are proved, offering to be executed himself if his charges are not sustained.

The Chinese complain bitterly of the fact that they do not possess a war port for the five warships which are building for them abroad, and which are due to arrive in Chinese waters this Summer. Unless Wai-Hai-Wei, occupied by the Japanese, is evacuated, which is doubtful, the Chinese have no place in which to receive their new warships.

The Russians have permitted two British gunboats to enter and leave Port Arthur freely.

The British first-class cruiser Grafton, flagship of Rear Admiral C. P. Fitzgerald, second in command on the China station, and the first-class cruiser Powerful, the armored cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Rainbow, and other vessels of the squadron, left Chefoo on Saturday. Their destination is unknown, but is reported to be Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, capital of Korea.

The movements of the warships excite the greatest interest among foreigners here. It is supposed that they will make a demonstration, possibly in support of some British demands for concessions.

ENGLAND GETS WEI-HAI-WEI

China Agrees to the Demand for a Lease, Which Had the Approval of Japan.

PEKIN, April 3.—Great Britain has demanded a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shan-tung Peninsula, after the Japanese evacuation, as a compensation for the disturbance of the balance of power in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

In diplomatic circles small doubt is entertained that China will concede the demand, which is believed to be favorably regarded by Japan.

LONDON, April 4.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"England has demanded Wei-Hai-Wei for the same period and on the same terms as the Russian tenure of Port Arthur."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Yesterday (Saturday) at the Tsung-li-Yamen China agreed to England's demand for a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei."

The Daily News says it understands that the British demands with reference to Wei-Hai-Wei involve no claim to the hinterland. It says:

"England only desires a coaling station further north than Hongkong. Russia, we believe, will acquiesce in the arrangement, and that Lord Salisbury has all along sought a friendly arrangement with Russia."

The Times explains that the Hinterland of Wei-hai-wei is a portion of the Province of Shan-Tung, and, therefore, Germany's sphere.

The editorials in the morning papers express satisfaction at the news, especially as implying an understanding between England and Japan.

The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News, however, although they admit the advantages, have considerable doubts as to the wisdom of the policy, which seems likely to irritate Germany and perhaps Russia also. The Daily Chronicle says:

"It means that the policy of an open door is frankly abandoned, and the partition of China actively begun. It is, therefore, an admission of the failure of British aims."

Three Chinese Ports Opened.

PEKIN, April 3.—The Tsung-li-Yamen has announced officially the opening to trade of three ports. One on the island in Samah Inlet; the second, Yok-Chou, at the head of Tung-Ting Lake, long desired by merchants trading on the Yang-Tse; and the third, Chin-Wang-Tox, near Pei-Tai-Ho, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung. These concessions show that China is alive to the situation, and the opening is evidently intended to secure Samah Inlet against foreign aggression.

Russian Troops for the Far East.

LONDON, April 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"At the audience at the palace yesterday (Saturday) M. Zenovieff, the Russian Ambassador, casually told the Sultan that 20,000 Russian recruits for the Far East would shortly traverse the Dardanelles in vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet."

LORD HILLINGDON DEAD.

Chairman of the London Clearing Bankers Expires in Church.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Hillingdon, (Charles Henry Mills,) Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, died suddenly in church, at Wilton, to-day.

He was born in 1830, was the son of the late Sir Charles Mills, Bart., and was elevated to the Peerage in 1886. He was a partner in the banking house of Glyn, Mills & Co.

WRECK OF THE MAGNET.

Sunk by the British Princess March 16—Eighteen Drowned.

LOWESTOFT, April 3.—The suspicion is confirmed that it was the German steamer Magnet, from Pomaron March 6 for Stettin, that was sunk on March 16 in collision off Gabbard Lightship with the British bark British Princess, Capt. Scott, from Leith for Liverpool.

The brother of the Magnet's Captain has arrived here and identified wreckage wedged in the bows of the British Princess, which was towed into Lowestoft Harbor March 16 with her bows stove and her forepeak full of water. The Captain's brother reports also that the Magnet sank almost immediately and that eighteen of her company were drowned.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

If the Pope Were Arbitrator.—A recent number of La Tribuna di Roma contains a significant article the purport of which is at strange variance with the generally accepted attitude of the Vatican toward the Cuban question. The Vatican has been implored from Madrid many times since the revolt in Cuba seemed likely to bring Spain and the United States into collision, to use its good offices with the United States to leave the question of Cuban affairs entirely in the hands of Spain; lately stronger representations have been made to the Pope to use his personal influence in maintaining peace between the two nations. His Holiness, it is reported, has been gathering information concerning the significance of the Cuban agitation in the United States, and also has requested notes from his higher prelates here giving him what they are able to learn of the actual state of affairs on the island. The result has been that the Pope has a tolerably clear idea of Spanish misrule, and based on the information in his possession, he has been pertinently interrogating her Catholic Majesty in Madrid. As godfather of the young King Alfonso XIII. he would do anything in his power to avert a collision with the United States, the result of which in any aspect would be disastrous to the dynasty; at the same time he has strongly recommended that a radical change in the Colonial Government was necessary. This advice he is said to have transmitted to the Queen Regent over two months ago. The message was placed before the Cabinet, and was variously commented on, but was not generally approved. It is said to have betrayed a knowledge of Cuban affairs that the Ministers did not suspect the Holy Father capable of possessing. The "radical change" recommended by the Pope is reported to have been nothing less than the proposition that Cuba should be in every detail of government ruled on the lines of a British colony, with one exception, that being in the necessity of keeping the government of Church and State together, as better tended to promote the general welfare of the island. The Tribuna goes on to say that Leo XIII. in an unofficial way has been exerting his influence directly and indirectly in Washington to dissuade the United States Government from plunging into war with Spain. He needs only some recognition of his efforts by the United States to make these offices formal. He clings to the idea that people and nations should make him the supreme mediator. The Roman journal does not expect that the Pope could be recognized as arbitrator in the affair, for by the Spaniards officially accepting him it would signify a tacit admission on their part that the rights of the United States were well established. Unofficially, however, he is doing all in his power to prevent the catastrophe, and has hinted to the American Government assurances of the actual liberal plans of Spain which Spanish pride would not permit to be conveyed through the usual diplomatic mediums.

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Parliamentary Duelists in Germany.—Both in France and Germany dueling between members of Parliament is a fixed institution with social condemnation for the legislator who disregards it and, when challenged, refuses to meet his opponent on the field of honor. About the same condition prevails in the German Army, although duels are technically illegal. Such is not the status in the Reichstag, however, for ever since, more than thirty years ago, Bismarck challenged Prof. Virchow and the latter declined to meet the Chancellor, a challenge has not been regarded in Parliament according to the code duello. It is true that a duel finally took place between Deputy Twesteu, a friend of Virchow, and Gen. Manteuffel, Chief of the Military Cabinet, but the affair was generally condemned even by the Government press. Just now, however, a duel seems imminent between two well-known members of the Prussian Chamber. The other day Herr Dr. Gerlich accused the Poles of resorting to the most corrupt methods, and a Pole, Dr. Motty, challenged him, "in the name of his party," to a duel. A curious aspect presents itself. Dr. Motty, as a Judge, could have Dr. Gerlich locked up for attempting to bring about a duel, which is contrary to law; and Dr. Gerlich, if his challenge be accepted, could, he being a Government official, have his opponent impeached for the same reason. Friends of the two Deputies, it is reported, are seeking to effect a reconciliation.

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The Liquefaction of Air.—An apparatus, similar to the one invented by Dr. Linde, in Munich, by which the German savant was enabled to produce liquid air in quantities large enough for practical use, was lately exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Arts, in London. Dr. Linde's method is of a regenerative kind, the cold attained by the treatment of one portion of air being communicated to that part which is next treated, and a system of cumulative cooling thus brought about. The means of effecting the required drop in temperature in the apparatus is by allowing the compressed air to stream through a small orifice, in the shape of a nearly closed throttle valve, from a region of high pressure to one of much lower pressure, and in this way it is found that a temperature of 200 degrees centigrade, or lower, is attained without difficulty, while with an expansion cylinder a practical limit was discovered at 95 degrees centigrade. By Dr. Linde's process it is claimed that the production of liquid air is so much simplified that its application to industrial uses is a comparatively easy task. Scientists are reported to be of the opinion that, from the industrial point of view, the liquefaction of air is likely to prove valuable, chiefly because it provides a means of separating more or less completely the oxygen in the atmosphere from its associated nitrogen. Dr. Linde has already applied his invention to the blasting of charcoal, to the improvement of the chlorine manufacture, and to the dissolution of several metals, the intense cold producing in many cases the exact result of intense heat.

TO THE KLONDIKE BY BALLOON.

Ascent to be Made at Juneau by Anthony Varicle and a Party from France.

Anthony Variclé, a member of the French Geographical and Topographical Society, and an aeronaut of some reputation in France, arrived yesterday on the steamer La Bretagne, on his way to Juneau, whence he intends to go to the Klondike by means of a balloon. He is accompanied on his trip by his secretary, Dr. Arthur Tervogne, a member of the Belgian Legion of Honor and correspondent of the Paris Figaro, and a party of about a dozen men, among whom are M. Terret, geologist; M. Bouillier, chemist; M. Burein, engineer, M. Maguire, constructor, and M. Richard, carpenter. The others are all assistants.

M. Varielé was seen last night at the Hotel Martin, and, through his secretary, explained the manner in which he intends to reach the gold fields. He has invented a balloon of peculiar design, cigarshaped, and of a fine quality of silk. The balloon will be filled with hydrogen gas, and is operated by means of a rope and sail. The sail is attached underneath the balloon proper, astern of the small basket, which forms the car, and in addition is provided with a self-ballaster. The rope or cable is 300 metres, or about 1,000 feet, long, and serves as an additional ballast. It is taken up in a coil, and as the occasion demands is dropped to the ground to steady the airship.

M. Varielé will be put to considerable expense before he can start. At Juneau he intends to erect a gashouse, where the balloon can be filled, and for this purpose will send his constructor and carpenters ahead, so that all will be ready when he arrives. As soon as the filling is completed he will lay in the provisions necessary for the run, and carry about a dozen or two of carrier pigeons, which he intends to send out at regular intervals with messages to the men who will remain at Juneau for the purpose of receiving them. He will also take with him a camera, and, if possible, photograph any particularly attractive parts of the scenry and the landscape along the route.

The aeronaut is a man of about forty-five years and has already made several successful trips, the longest being from Paris to Hamburg. He has so far met with no mishap and thinks his apparatus perfectly safe. His secretary remarked that he was firm in the belief that Andrée, whose balloon is constructed on similar principles, is still safe, and he said he felt sure that the latter would be heard from some time in September.

Should the trip proposed by M. Varielé be successful, the party will remain in the Klondike for some little time and hunt for gold, the geologist having been taken along with that end in view. The entire party is quite hopeful, and every member is confident that their experiment will meet with success. Should this be the case, M. Varielé will take his apparatus to Spitzbergen and conduct explorations in that part of the Arctic Ocean, with the ultimate intention of reaching the north pole, and by way of contrast he also intends to cross the Sahara Desert in his machine.

Sunday School Union Work.

The Sunday School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church had an anniversary meeting last night in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church. An opening address was made by the pastor, the Rev. F. J. Belcher, after which the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hulbert, Corresponding Secretary of the union, read a report, in which he told of the good work of the union and of its prosperous condition.

Party Nomination in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

The Populists and Republicans of this State will hardly unite in the next contest for the reason that the Republicans want to make a showing distinctly their own. The Populists will put out a State ticket, and the Republicans will have a candidate for Governor at least. The Democrats will elect their ticket by the usual majority.

Why a Fish Commission Failed.

From The Harisburg (Penn.) Patriot.

The State Fish Commission and hatcheries have fallen into innocuous desuetude principally because the people learned to believe they were maintained more for the benefit of owners and lessees of streams and ponds than for the general public. And when the public are filled with such belief it is hard to convince them they are wrong.

ELEVEN MARINERS SAVED

Story of the Brave Rescue of the Bothnia's Survivors by La Bretagne's Crew.

GALE UNSHIPPED THE MASTS

Ship's Rigging Went by the Board, Carrying Sailors to Their Death—Carrier Pigeons for Sea Messages a Success.

Eleven shipwrecked mariners were brought into port yesterday by the French Line steamship La Bretagne. They were the Captain and surviving men of the British bark Bothnia, and their rescue by the French Line steamship was made known by a carrier pigeon. La Bretagne was the first vessel to try the experiment which it was announced recently the French Line would undertake with the carriers. The accident to La Champagne had led to the suggestion that the birds might be used for communication with the shore when a vessel was disabled at sea. La Bretagne, sailing from Havre March 26, took out 100 pigeons, and the second day of her voyage she had an opportunity to use the birds for a practical purpose.

It was but a brief message from the sea that reached Falmouth, and the first on record of its kind, but it told of the rescue, and when, on the same day, the dismasted and abandoned bark was towed into Swansea, it was but another chapter in the tale. The story in detail was brought here yesterday by the survivors, for three of the bark's crew were lost in the storm that sent their craft a-wallowing in the seas without a spar to bend a bit of canvas to.

Capt. Richard Davies reported that he sailed from the Island of Lobos de Fuera, off the Peruvian Coast, Nov. 5, with a cargo of guano, to call at Queenstown for orders. There were calms and adverse winds that had dragged out the voyage to 136 days, when, on March 23, the bark had reached a point fifty miles southeast of the Irish coast. On the night of that day the wind came stiff out of the northeast, and increased in violence till Capt. Davies decided to bear off and make Falmouth.

How the Masts Snapped.

The Bothnia was a well-built bark of iron, with lower masts of the same metal, and wire rigging. She was making good weather of it despite the blow, under upper and lower topsails, mizzen staysail, and reduced headsails, and four of the seamen were aloft making fast in storm lashings the foretopgallant sail, when at 10 A. M. of the 24th a squall from the north-northeast struck her. The foretopmast snapped like a pipestem and fell, dangling with all attached by the wire rigging.

The four men at work on the footropes of the topgallant yard were Herbert Jackson, twenty-one years old, a seaman, who hailed from Hull; Robert H. Arnott, seventeen years old, an apprentice, from Sunderland; James Plummer, twenty-two years old, able seaman, from Dundee, and a Russian Finn, John Osmanson, thirty years old, also an able seaman. They went with the top hamper. Jackson was dashed to the deck and instantly killed, Arnott fell into the sea and disappeared, and Plummer's body was mangled on the deck. Osmanson fell across a stay, which he grasped, and though badly injured internally, he was able to lower himself to a place of safety. The bodies of the others were shortly afterward thrown into the sea.

Sail was being reduced to main lower topsails when the bark suddenly broached to. The dangling wreckage overhead, which it had been impossible to clear away, struck the forestay and parted it, releasing the foremast, which went by the board, smashing the starboard bulwarks. The mainmast followed, and then with a lurch to port the mizzen went, leaving a stump of about ten feet. James Peters, the cook, who had been clinging to the mainmast, was thrown to the deck and was bruised and cut. He barely saved himself from being washed over by a sea that came over the deck. The masts in falling smashed in the deckhouse forward, demolished the fresh-water casks, and stove the bulwarks. The wreckage pounding against the side threatened to open the plates, and the crew worked desperately with axes, cutting away the main and mizzen, but leaving the foremast to serve as a drag to keep the head up to the seas.

The Stumps Took in Water.

Then a new danger was found. The stumps of the hollow iron masts served as wells through which with each wash of the seas, tons of water poured below. Two flywheel pumps had been demolished, and as there were no other pumps aboard, every effort was bent to securing a cover of canvas and timber over the stumps of the fore and main masts which had been broken off but a few inches above the deck. No sooner was a covering improvised, however, than it was whipped off by a boarding sea. For two days the men worked at this and the clearing away of the wreckage.

Osmanson, being disabled, was quartered in the Captain's cabin, where the men also, their own quarters being wrecked, caught a little rest as they could. The provisions had got low, owing to the long, drawn-out voyage, and they were compelled to get along on short rations. There was no fresh water, and the only drink they had was coffee made of salt water. The second day found them breaking out with salt water boils, and some of them wandered in their work.

The first night after the masts went a bark bore down and hove to off the Bothnia's quarter, and Capt. Davis sent up signals, asking her to stand by, but the gale continued that night and the following days and nights. The bark was nowhere in sight the next morning. On the early morning of the 25th a mast headlight of a big steamer, evidently an Atlantic freighter, was seen, and rockets were sent up, but no attention was paid them.

The shipwrecks were in an almost exhausted condition when La Bretagne bore down at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. She came up to within half a mile to windward and lowered away a boat. It was the largest boat on the Frenchman, and the passengers of the liner gathered about the rail as Second Officer Guinaman called his boat's crew to the work of rescue. These were Boatswains Jean Rio and Jean Claquin, Ives Bethelot, Jean Baptiste Carlet, and Prosper Lesaux.

Boat's Crew to the Rescue.

The steamer held off just to windward to protect the boat's course. Her crew pulled off bravely, riding over the back of the combers, now disappearing in the trough and the next moment rising again to the crest. She rounded the stern of the dismantled sailer and came up under the lee. The sea was still running too high to permit a close approach, and an ingenious lifeline was rigged. An endless line was rigged through a block, and on to the line a life belt was made fast. One after another of the crew fitted himself to the belt and jumped over, being then hauled into the lifeboat, the belt in turn being drawn back aboard the bark. Capt. Davies left the craft last. He cut the line loose, and, adjusting the belt, he also jumped into the sea and was hauled in by the French sailors. Left aboard the bark were a cockatoo, three cats, and a pig. The rescued sailors were barely able to get aboard the steamer. Osmanson had to be lifted aboard in a sling.

Capt. Rupe said that when he sailed from Havre he encountered at the outstart a terrific northeast and north-northeast gale. It was shortly after 8 o'clock the next morning when the officer on the bridge saw the dismasted bark. The steamer came to a standstill at 8:45, and the work of rescue took over two hours. While it was being done he used oil on the water to good purpose.

The passengers of La Bretagne raised a purse of 750f. for the boat's crew.

Capt. Renaud, an officer of the French cavalry, detached for the purpose of conducting the experiments with the carrier pigeons, was greatly pleased at the success of his first experiment, yet it came near being futile. After the rescue he released six birds. Some of them circled around and then returned to the steamer. One started off, however, and then the others followed. Only one has been heard from. It boarded the steamship Challerton 250 miles south of Scilly and 100 miles south of the point the bark had reached when the French steamer came along.

The Chillerton reached Swansea March 30. The derelict Bothnia was towed into Falmouth that day also by the steamer Castilia, bound from New Orleans for Falmouth. Capt. Renaud said that he would stay here a week, and he proposes to experiment with American pigeons.

The survivors of the Bothnia other than those already named are D. A. Jones, first mate; T. P. Thomas, second mate, and A. J. Johannson, Ernest Anderson, Nicolas Gudac, David Jones, Eugene Dufresne, and James A. Williams, seamen.

The Bothnia was built at Dumbarton in 1878, and measures 719 tons. Her owners are W. Nicol & Co. of Liverpool.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Assemblyman Maher Answers Charges Against Him—Liberty Dawn Association to be Reorganized.

The Central Labor Union yesterday took up the case of the rival factions of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, each of which claims the exclusive right to admission to the union.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter showed much feeling against the faction controlled by Assemblyman John F. Maher, and when he rose to answer to the charges against him scant courtesy was accorded him.

Delegate Fitzgerald, in behalf of the investigating committee, said that the Maher faction was in arrears to the organization, and that it still owed benefits to widows of several members who died when the faction was in control of the Liberty Dawn Association. The faction was also charged with having given Maher $78 to pay his expenses to the Knights of Labor Convention in Louisville, and that under Maher's administration the funds of the association dwindled down.

Assemblyman Maher answered the charges in detail, as he had brought the books of the organization with him.

George Warner and other delegates interrupted his statement to make uncomplimentary remarks, but Chairman Brown rapped them to order and Maher proceeded.

In regard to the $78 he said five members of the association loaned him the money, and the association repaid them because he had gone as the representative of the association. As to the other charge that the funds of the association dwindled away during his administration, he said that there was a great strike of the association in 1896, which cost the association $9,000. He was opposed to the strike, but the men were determined to go out, and charged him with having sold them out to the employers. So he withdrew his opposition. The union lost the strike. Mr. Maher then proposed that the Central Labor Union should reorganize the association and harmonize the warring factions. He offered to give up the books of the association.

After further debate, during which the delegates called each other liars and other impolite names, Maher's proposition was accepted, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Committee on Organization.

After the meeting Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union said that next Sunday he would introduce a resolution that all new delegates sent by unions to the Central Labor Union must show that they are citizens of the United States. He added: "I believe Congress should declare war without delay. Any further dallying is only to the advantage of Spain. I can see no honorable way in which this country can avoid war, and this being the case the sooner the war begins the better."

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF LABOR.

Lecture by Edward King Before the Brooklyn Ethical Society.

Before the Brooklyn Ethical Society, at the Pouch Mansion, Edward King lectured last night on "The Rights and Duties of Labor." The lecture was a defense of trades unionism as the workingman's own solution of the social problem.

Mr. King began by treating of the other solutions presented. He first spoke of those classes of reformers who regard character as the basis of reformation, and included under this head Christian Socialists, profit sharers, believers in co-operation, the Salvation Army, and others.

The next group, he said, believed in improving the environment of the poor, and believed character could not be improved without improving environment. These included Fabians, Sociocrats, Knights of Labor, and even Communistic Anarchists.

The third group consisted of those who believed in political methods. In this class he placed the Bryan Democracy, the Populists, the Social Democrats in Europe, the Independent Labor Party in England, and the Single Taxers.

Trades unionism, he said, was not the solution of the whole problem, but it was the workingman's solution, the solution worked out by the workingmen themselves through a century of struggle. The fact that unions had been defeated and even exterminated, and yet had revived or been reborn and become powerful and prosperous, showed, he maintained, that they were irrepressible and inevitable.

The capitalist and the workingman combined to produce something, and it was that product which was sold. The trouble came when the fight for profits began. The labor problem, so far as the trades union was concerned, was to get a fair share of that profit.

A discussion followed Mr. King's lecture.

POLICEMAN AND HIS WHEEL.

Smith Bought a New One—Made a Call and Aided a Tramp Who Stole His Bicycle.

Policeman Thomas Smith of the De Kalb Avenue Station, Brooklyn, bought a bicycle on Tuesday and paid $125. Yesterday, mounted thereon, he paid a visit to Bishop McDonnell's household on Greene Avenue, where he has an acquaintance. During the visit a dilapidated looking wanderer appeared at the basement door and entreated alms.

The heart of the Bishop's cook was moved to pity. She got some food and set it before the wanderer, and his haste, as well as the satisfied smile when he finished, convinced the cook that her charity was not misplaced.

Seeing these things, Smith produced a dime from his pocket and handed it to the traveler. "There," said he, "take that and feed your starving family with it."

The tramp was profuse in his thanks, and called down Heaven's blessings without number on the philanthropic head of Smith. With the gratified consciousness of well doing Smith waved these thanks away, and the wanderer emerged from the basement door, leaving a trail of blessings behind.

"Now," said Smith to the cook, "we'll hie us to the window and see whether this travel-stained person goes to a saloon and invests my alms in rye."

They did so, and immediately had ocular evidence that the object of their philanthropy was not so dead to gratitude. He did not hasten to a saloon in search of rye. Instead, he seized Policeman Smith's $125 wheel, vaulted nimbly into the saddle, crouched over the handlebars, and scorched down the street. Emerging with a rush, Smith tore after the despoiler, shrieking "Stop thief!"

On Sunday afternoons the neighborhood is quiet and few people are about. Those few looked with amazement on the spectacle of a policeman chasing madly down the street without his hat, while in the distance a specimen of the "Weary Raggles" tribe was seen turning a corner on a glistening new wheel, his dilapidated rags streaming behind him.

Policeman Smith has not yet recovered the bicycle, the wanderer, or the dime.

Hackensack Woman Badly Burned.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 3.—When William Metzel, an engineer on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, returned from work last night, he found his wife lying unconscious on the floor of her bedroom. She was badly burned about the legs. Dr. Dingman was called and revived the woman. She explained that while she was preparing dinner the oil in the stove she was using caught fire and she carried the stove to the door and threw it out. Some of the burning oil, however, had set fire to her dress. She ran to the bedroom, grabbed a quilt, and smothered the flames, and then fainted from the pain of her burns.

Suicide at Monson, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3.—Rice Munn Reynolds, one of the best-known citizens of Monson, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting. No cause is assigned. He was born in Monson, Dec. 18, 1838. In 1860 he went into the woolen business with his father, and at the death of the latter he and his brother succeeded to the business. Mr. Reynolds represented his district in the Legislature in 1876 and 1877, was one of the incorporators of the savings bank, and was a Director and Vice President of the National Bank. He leaves a family.

Temperance Society Anniversary.

The temperance society connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the New York Conference district celebrated its anniversary in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last evening. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. H. Barnett, and the Rev. Dr. W. N. Searles of New York, and the Rev. C. W. Skinner of Kingston.

BILLS AFFECTING NEW YORK

City Club's Report on Measures Introduced in State Legislature at End of Session.

THE SCHOOL BILL CONDEMNED

Advocates of Charter Amendments Apparently Discouraged by Opposition Expressed by Gov. Black and Mayor Van Wyck.

The City Club's Committee on Legislation has issued a report reviewing the bills concerning New York City introduced in the State Legislature between March 11 and the adjournment on March 31.

"The volume of bills," says the report, "was materially increased even during these twenty days, as will be seen by the following statement of new bills and new forms of old bills which appeared during that time:

IN SENATE.

(Bills introduced in Assembly also, are included only under this head.)

Bills not local but of special interest to New York City	2
Second forms of similar bills of which first forms were introduced before March 11	2
Bill to amend the charter	1
Third forms of similar bills	2
Fourth form of similar bill	1
Bill in effect, although not in terms, amendments of the charter	1
Other local New York City bills	5
Second forms of similar bills	2

IN ASSEMBLY.

(Bills introduced in Senate also are not counted.)

Bills not local but of special interest to New York City	6
Third form of bill to amend the charter	1
Fourth form of a similar bill	1
Other local New York City bills	15
Second forms of similar bills	4
Third forms of similar bills	2

A Heavy Task.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the task of following the work of the Legislature intelligently, with reference to the interests of the city, may be formed by inspection of the following table covering the session of about two and a half months' actual work:

IN SENATE.

(Bills introduced in Assembly also are included under this head.)

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	29
Second forms of similar bills	5
Bills to amend the charter	42
Second forms of similar bills	6
Third forms of similar bills	3
Fourth form of similar bill	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	18
Second forms of similar bills	2
Other local New York City bills	112
Second forms of similar bills	10
Third forms of similar bills	4

IN ASSEMBLY.

(Bills introduced in Senate also are not counted.)

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	54
Second forms of similar bills	9
Third form of similar bill	1
Bills to amend charter	43
Second forms of similar bills	5
Third forms of similar bills	2
Fourth form of similar bill	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	8
Second form of similar bill	1
Other local New York City bills	110
Second forms of similar bills	32
Third forms of similar bills	6

"Fortunately, the opposition expressed by both Gov. Black and Mayor Van Wyck to hasty amendments to the charter, and generally to unnecessary special legislation affecting the purely local affairs of this city, appeared to discourage the advocates of many of these bills. It should be said, also, that the Legislature as a body did not show much sympathy with the disposition of some of the members to revive the ancient industry of tinkering with the local laws relating to this city.

"Some of the more influential members of both houses who were in a position to make their opposition effective did much to save the city from direct injury and from further confusion in the laws under which its municipal functions are carried on. Upon the whole, therefore, New York City may congratulate itself that it did not fare much worse at the hands of the Legislature of 1898.

Bills Threatening Greatest Injury.

"Of the bills which passed, perhaps those which threaten the greatest injury to this city are Senator Page's bill, No. 586, to make eligible to the office of City Magistrate of this city any former Police Justice who served in that capacity for two years; Senator Ahearn's bills, numbered 834 and 1,071, to increase the salaries of public school teachers in this city, and Assembly bills numbered 783, 1,089, and 1,278, to amend the Railroad law in many particulars, introduced by Mr. Eldridge of Warren County.

"Of these three bills, the first seeks to accomplish its purpose by amending the law of 1895, under which City Magistrates are appointed, so as to permit the Mayor to appoint to any vacancy in the office any former Police Justice who served in that office for two years. As to all other appointees, the present requirement of the law—that they shall be attorneys at law of at least five years' standing—remains in force.

"It has been commonly said that the purpose of this proposed amendment is to enable Mayor Van Wyck to appoint the notorious Paddy Divver. It is certainly true that it would make eligible to the office not only Divver, but also several other eminently unfit politicians, both Republicans and Democrats. The fact that the bill was passed by a Republican Legislature, in the face of the current rumor about Divver, deserves particular note.

The Ahearn School Bill.

"The Ahearn School bill, also, was passed by the Republican Legislature, although it is well known to be instigated by the strong body of political school teachers who contribute largely to the strength of Tammany Hall. The purpose and the effect of the bill were so clearly shown by the School Commissioners at the hearing upon this bill before the Mayor on Saturday that it is hardly conceivable that the Governor will add his approval to that of Mayor Van Wyck, given as a matter of course.

"Tammany Hall cannot continue the work of providing more schoolhouses; it even leaves unfurnished a schoolhouse in which an expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars would provide accommodations for more than two thousand children; but Tammany, with the aid of a Republican Legislature, hastens to add to the yearly budget about $1,000,000 for salaries of teachers.

"Every possible excuse for this unwarrantable attack upon municipal home rule disappears in view of the fact that the Board of Education has recently made ample provision for increasing the salaries of teachers upon the basis of length of service and proved fitness.

The Eldridge railroad bill was passed at the end of the session by the aid of skillful lobbying and against the opposition of the best men in both houses. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor. It will never become law, if he is made to understand it. It never would have passed the Legislature if it had been understood. The effort to keep its iniquities undiscovered was so far successful that even the members of the Legislature who saw that the purpose of the bill must be vicious were unable to expose its true character.

"Briefly, the purpose of the bill is to settle in favor of the street railroad companies certain points in which the interests of the companies conflict with those of the city; and to give to the companies much of what they have ventured to ask in the past and much that they may venture to grab in the future. It would nullify as to a large part of the city the provisions of the charter upon the subject of franchises.

"Opposition to this bill will be strongly organized, and if the popular sentiment has time for intelligent expression the bill will undoubtedly fail to become law."

Edward Kane Seriously Wounded.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 3.—Edward Kane of White House was shot and seriously wounded there last night. The bullet entered his left hip, and it is believed the wound will prove fatal. Kane was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, at Newark, to-day. Few of the details of the affair have reached this place, but it is said Kane was wounded by James Pidcock, Superintendent of the Rockaway Valley Railroad. The affair occurred in a barber's shop, and it is said to have been accidental. Dr. Purcell of White House attended Kane last night and to-day until he was removed to Newark.

"Coin" Harvey Dangerously Ill.

CHICAGO, April 3.—W. H. Harvey, familiarly known as "Coin" Harvey, is dangerously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital with appendicitis, and his family fears he will die.

CITY DEBT LIMIT QUESTION.

Mr. Croker Says Officials of the Last Administration Are Liable to Indictment.

Mr. Croker said last night at the Democratic Club that the debts of the city exceeded the Constitutional limit by more than $30,000,000, and that the present condition of the city's finances rendered the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the last administration liable to indictment. The statement was taken as an intimation that the balance sheet of the city's affairs which Controller Coler is preparing, and which it was announced Saturday would justify those figures, might be submitted to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Croker made the remark in answer to a question as to what results might be anticipated from the harmony dinner of the night before. He said the dinner was a very pleasant and successful affair viewed from any standpoint. Asked if it was true, as reported, that the Tammany leaders had agreed to let Brooklyn have the $106,000 needed to light the streets darkened by the shaving of the department appropriations in exchange for a reconsideration and final favorable vote on the Charter Day appropriation, Mr. Croker said he had not heard of any such agreement.

"No such agreement could be reached even if it had been in anticipation," he said, "because there is no money from which to make appropriations. The city has exceeded its Constitutional debt limit by more than $30,000,000, and for the present at least there is no way to raise money for needed improvements. The last administration is liable to indictment for its reckless handling of the city's credit."

The finances of the city during the last administration were controlled by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The board was composed of Mayor William L. Strong, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman, Counsel to the Corporation Francis M. Scott, and the President of the Department of Taxes, E. P. Barker.

FIRE AT ROCK HILL, S. C.

Twelve Buildings Destroyed, Involving a Loss of $250,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 3.—Fire at Rock Hill, S. C., this morning destroyed twelve buildings, involving a loss of $250,000, upon which there was an insurance of $150,000 distributed in sixteen companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The following firms were burned out:

S. E. True and A. W. Kluttz's New York Racket Store; R. T. Fewell & Co., general merchandise; J. B. Johnston, drugs; George T. Bach, jewelry; A. Friedheim & Brother, general merchandise; August Friedheim, dry goods and clothing; A. E. Smart & Co., general merchandise; J. H. Milling, groceries; A. J. Evans, drugs; J. W. O'Neal, groceries; H. C. Cox, groceries; R. J. Hagins, drugs. The Arcade Cotton Mill office, Roddey's Hall, and the Globe and Standard Cotton Mill office were burned.

The insurance companies involved are Aetna, Palatine, Northern, Norwich Union, Delaware, American of Philadelphia, Imperial, Continental, Royal, Home of New York, London and Liverpool and Globe, Springfield, New York Underwriters, Teutonic, Hamburg-Bremen, and Hartford.

ENGLEWOOD'S COMING ELECTION.

Two Features Will Make It an Interesting One.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 3.—The Englewood city election, which takes place on April 12, will be interesting because of two things. For one thing, the election of a Freeholder, which is to take place, may determine the political complexion of the Bergen County Board. The other and more interesting matter is the contest for the vacant seat in the Board of Education.

Miss Adelaide W. Sterling is President of the board. Her vote was a tie with that of Huyler Bogert a year ago. To settle the question the Englewood Council appointed her for a year. While she doesn't meddle in politics she seemed to favor the Democrats, hence her appointment. The Republicans noticed this, and at their convention last night nominated Samuel F. Gold, Superintendent of the Bergen County Gas Company, for a member of the board. This action surprised Miss Sterling.

She had only served one year and thought she ought to be chosen again, and she considers the action ungallant. The fact that the Board of Education asked the primaries to recommend an appropriation of $50,000, to be voted on at the election, and that both primaries ignored the request, does not give Miss Sterling much confidence. She has made an excellent presiding officer.

CYCLE FUNERALS IN CHICAGO.

An Innovation Proposed by an Up-to-Date Undertaker.

CHICAGO, April 3.—This is the notice which a Chicago undertaker is about to issue to the public:

"Funerals conducted by wheel to Rosehill, Calvary, Oakwoods, and all other cemeteries. Cheapest and most elegant service. For the first time the wheel, which has been the constant companion of the living, is to be made the instrument of rendering to them their last rites when they are dead. The cycle hearse, propelled by eight stalwart wheelmen, will be followed by a few cycle carriages for the aged, and after them will come the friends of the deceased on their wheels."

"It seems most proper and fitting to me," says the undertaker who is considering the project, "that the funerals of those who have been ardent cyclers in life should be conducted by the aid of the wheel."

Funeral of the Rev. Horace S. Bishop.

The funeral of the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, a late rector of Christ Church, East Orange, who died at Lakewood on Friday night, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Grace Church, Newark, N. J. While Mr. Bishop had been in ill health for some time, his death came in the nature of a surprise. He had been as well Friday night when he went to his room to retire as he had been in some time. Saturday morning he was found lying dead across the bed. Beside him was a magazine which he had been reading. It was evident that he had died shortly after going to his room. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Bishop was a native of New England and was connected with the wealthy Bishops of Bridgeport. When the civil war broke out he was a young Episcopalian clergyman and went with the Fourteenth United States Infantry as Chaplain. After the close of the war he became rector of the St. Cloud Episcopal Church, on the Orange Mountains. Later, in seeking a larger field, he was instrumental in organizing Christ Church, in East Orange, and was for twenty-five years its pastor. Five years ago he resigned, and since that time had occasionally filled pulpits to relieve other clergymen. Several years ago Mr. Bishop's home in East Orange was destroyed by fire and one of the inmates was suffocated. This, followed by the death of his wife about a year later, shattered his health.

E. B. Whiting Dead.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 3.—E. B. Whiting, for thirty years publisher of The St. Albans Messenger, died at his home, in this city, to-day, as the result of a paralytic stroke which he received three weeks ago. Mr. Whiting was born in Amherst, Mass., eighty-two years ago.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. **William M. White** of Atlantic City, who was attending the Methodist Conference being held in Camden, N. J., died yesterday.

Edgerton Hazel Lewis, a professional nurse, died Saturday morning, in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. Death was due to Bright's disease. Mr. Lewis was born in England forty-seven years ago. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. E. Cheriton, 12 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, where he had lived for some time. The Rev. Charles Brown will officiate. Burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

John Beatty, a carriage maker, died Saturday at his home, 642 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Canada, and more than forty years ago he came to the United States. For twenty-five years he was in the employ of the Brewster carriage making concern. An accident he met with in January was the indirect cause of his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter. The Rev. R. E. Wilson of Peekskill, a nephew of Mr. Beatty, will conduct the funeral services to-night.

Doctor Hurt by Electric Car.

Dr. Duffy of 361 West Fifty-eighth Street, in crossing Third Avenue at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street last night, was struck by an electric car of the West Farms line. His back was hurt, and he was taken to Fordham Hospital. The motorman, James Johnson, was locked up.

TO HELP BENEDICTINE NUNS.

Mother Catherine, Formerly Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, Purchases the Sanitarium at Cascade, Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 3.—Negotiations have just been concluded here for the purchase by Mother Catherine, formerly Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, of the magnificent cut-stone bathhouse and sanitarium at Cascade, in the Black Hills, for the Order of Benedictine Sisters.

If Mother Catherine's plan is carried out the place will be made a sanitarium for the sick and a pleasure resort for the healthy. The buildings will be remodeled and improved and a hospital and hotel will be erected.

The Order of Benedictine Sisters was founded by Mother Catherine soon after she took the vows of the Catholic Church. Its object is the education of Indian and negro children.

Until one year ago, the South Dakota Branch of the order had 350 sisters engaged in the instruction of Indian children in the various tribes throughout the State. When Government support was withdrawn these sisters were thrown out of employment, and many were left without homes. The attention of the Mother of the order was soon attracted to this condition, and by Mother Catherine's instruction, negotiations were opened with Receiver J. M. Manley of the Iowa Construction Company for the purchase of the property at Cascade.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware. C. Dorflinger & Sons, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

MARRIED.

JANNEY—SHAW.—On Saturday, April 2, 1898, at Grace Chantry, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Annah Watson Shaw to George Mason Janney.

DIED.

ARCHER.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., April 1, Louisa V., daughter of the late Ellis S. Archer. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 West Thirty-first Street, New York, Monday, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Friday, April 1, 1898, Helen C., daughter of the late Rev. John N. and Sarah H. Lewis.
Funeral private.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, in Chicago, on March 30, in the 45th year of his age, Francis Clement, son of the late William Clement and Harriet Anne Martin and grandson of the late William Hagadorn of New York City.

MERRITT.—At Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1898, Mary Elisabeth, wife of George White Merritt, and daughter of Dr. William J. Rider, in the 31st year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence on Monday, April 4th, at 2 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—At Dover, N. J., April 1, Sarah Marsh, wife of Cadwallader R. Mulligan and daughter of the late Dudley B. Fuller.
Funeral services at Grace Church, New York City, at 10 A. M., Monday, April 4. Interment at Hyde Park, N. Y., on arrival of 11:30 train from New York.

NELSON.—On Saturday, April 2, Leila Mandeville Nelson, youngest daughter of Eliza J. and the late Samuel C. Nelson.
Funeral services at her late residence, 268 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 5, at 2 P. M.

SEARLS.—At his residence, "The Osborne," April 1, W. D., son of the late Stephen G. and Evelina L. Searls.
A short burial service at St. Stephen's Chapel, 122-128 West 69th St., Monday, April 4, at 9 A. M.

TRASK.—On Saturday, April 2, George Gustavus Trask, eldest son of the late James Dowling Trask, M. D.
Services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, April 5. Friends invited to attend. Interment at White Plains.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ADAMS, Cecelia, 444 W. 47th St.	1	1
BYRNE, John, 509 W. 51st St.	4	1
BERINGER, Gerhard, 143 E. 74th St.	63	1
BUONAMANO, Catarina, 439 E. 79th.	57	2
COLUCCI, Giovanni, 121 E. Houston.	29	2
COHEN, Bessie, Infants' Hospital	2	1
COMORATA, Thomas, 326 W. 69th	1	2
DEANE, Michael, 240 1st Av.	45	2
DOWD, John, 318 W. 38th St.	35	1
*DRUCKER, Joseph, 302 E. 90th St.	30	31
FA[illegible], J. K., 62 Amsterdam Av.	40	1
*FAGAN, Margaret, St. Joseph's Home	65	31
FLYNN, Patrick, 63 Bleecker St.	26	1
GLICKSMAN, David, 41 Lewis St.	2	2
HENRIS, Percival, 322 W. 47th St.	1	2
*HAZARD, Charles, 163 W. 14th St.	34	31
HIRSCH, Isaac, Montefiore Home	47	1
*HEYMAN, Julia, 2,242 2d Av.	1	31
HARRIS, Mary, 213 W. 70th St.	40	1
KELLY, Kate, 228 E. 43d St.	48	1
KING, Harry, 39 Barrow St.	42	1
LAVERTY, Margaret, 228 W. 124th	42	1
McNAIR, John, St. Vincent's Hosp.	48	1
McGRATH, Thomas, 128 Worth St.	64	1
McGEORGE, Margaret, Presbyterian Home	65	1
MACCLANAHAN, G., 120 W. 61st St.	31	2
MARTIN, E. B., 1 Abingdon Square	1	2
MEYERS, Elizabeth, 1,088 2d Av.	88	1
MACKIN, Peter, 349 Spring St.	45	2
*MANNHEIMER, Edna V., 357 Pleasant Av.	10	31
MENDOZA, David, 748 6th Av.	75	1
*MARRONE, Giovanni, 187 Elizabeth	36	31
*NATHAN, Rebecca, 144 W. 11th St.	78	31
NUSSBAUM, Louis, 423 E. 85th St.	50	1
NEWMAN, Catharine, 228 E. 42d St.	57	2
NIMBERGER, Ida, 15 Avenue D	27	1
PIAZZA, Michele, 49 Mott St.	36	2
PENNA, Rosa M., 189 Elizabeth St.	40	1
RIFINSKY, Rebecca, 342 E. 116th St.	59	1
ROTONDI, Maria G., 83 Elizabeth St.	3	2
ROSENBLUM, Lottie, 214 E. 102d St.	2	2
ROGERS, Susan B., 22 E. 85th St.	80	2
STECKER, Edna, 291 W. 142d St.	9	2
SILBERT, Jennie, 46 Essex St.	3	2
SCHALER, Annie, 300 E. 89th St.	1	2
SANTAGELO, Michele, 84 Baxter St.	3	2
STEPANEK, Anton, 336 E. 73d St.	2	2
STALDER, Constant, 81 Charles St.	44	2
*SCHNEIDER, Florence, 1,916 3d Av.	8	31
SPAHNER, William, 646 E. 9th St.	1	1
SEELIG, Dina, 98 Columbia St.	66	1
STARK, James H., 243 W. 33d St.	31	1
ULNICK, Sarah, Montefiore Home	62	2
WALSH, Delia, 206 W. 62d St.	61	1
WECHSLER, Belle, 74 Chrystie St.	33	1
WOOD, Marian, Mount Kisco	23	2
ZEAMBLER, Moses, 33 Pitt St.	50	1

*Date of death in March.

Brooklyn.

ACKLEY, John L., 104 Lexington Av.	73	1
BEATTY, John, 642 Leonard St.	61	1
BRAMAN, Esther D., St. Christopher's Hosp.	1	2
BEHRINGER, Carrie, 436 Central Av.	3	2
BUTLER, May, 160 Hoyt St.	20	1
CARMAN, Samuel, 147 Calyer St.	70	2
CARPENTER, Mary, 424 Hudson Av.	26	2
DAVIDS, Coles, 111 Kent Av.	47	1
DIRMER, Charles, 346 Devoe St.	22	2
DUDDY, Charles, 85 Warren St.	4	2
DWYER, Michael, St. Cath. Hosp.	48	2
FARRELL, Thomas, St. Mary's Hosp.	54	2
FEURY, John, 327 Ewen St.	1	1
FREEMAN, Hilton R., 85th St. and 21st Av.	50	1
HAZEN, Margaret, 66 High St.	1	2
HAGUE, Charles, 320 Bleecker St.	1	2
HALSEY, J. D., 750 Manhattan Av.	42	2
HAY, May, 31 Sullivan St.	3	2
JAMES, Henrietta M., 170 Nassau St.	1	2
KELLY, Mary E., 1,334 Herkimer St.	1	2
LYON, Abraham, 288 Halsey St.	55	1
LEDDY, Bernard, 79 Cook St.	71	1
MUCIGANT, Fannie, 52 Morrell St.	32	1
MEYER, Mary, 472 Greene Av.	50	2
MITCHELL, Augusta, 21 Furman St.	27	3
McSHARKEY, Peter, 1,370 Gates Av.	1	1
McELROY, Thomas, St. Mary's Hosp.	60	1
OTTEN, Kate, 314 Maujer St.	1	1
O'NEILL, Mary E., 175 Butler St.	28	2
*PRICHARD, Bertha, 74 Schermerhorn St.	30	29
PORTULAM, J., 217 Rockaway Av.	13	2
PANNING, Emil, 527 Graham Av.	3	2
PEARSALL, Jacob B., 408 2d St.	41	2
QUINN, Ellen M., 736 Gates Av.	1	2
REIMERS, Marie, 628 Metropolitan Av.	57	2
ROSENBLUM, Aaron, 101 Kent Av.	50	2
SPIECKER, Gesnie L., 26 Union Av.	50	1
*SCHILDMACHER, F. A., 28 Debevoise St.	2	30
SCOTT, Walter J., 593 Central Av.	1	2
SPETH, Emilie, 458 Humboldt St.	39	1
*STENSON, John, 271 9th Av.	41	31
WILLIAMS, Maria V., 92 Webster Pl.	71	2
WANAMAKER, D. L., 33 Prospect St.	2	3
WULFF, Louisa, 572 Park Place	70	1

*Date of death in March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION
A Great Array of
Old Single Color Porcelains,
with additions of Decorated Pieces and Artistic Curios,
MR. EDWARD RUNGE'S
Selections in Shanghai, Tien-tsin, and Pekin,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY AFTERNOONS,
April 6th and 7th, at 3 o'Clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
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Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, will sell at auction Monday afternoon, April 4th, at 3 o'clock, a library of standard, curious, and scarce books, illustrated works, &c., &c. Wednesday at 3 o'clock, a miscellaneous collection of books in various departments of literature.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

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CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
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NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

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DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

33	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7726	9599	11216
626	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1015	3226	5715	7841	9988	11418
1087	3340	6082	8328	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11948
1754	4102	6663	8500	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10832	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7303	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11068	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11098	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.
LONDON, 22d March, 1898.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 2D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

In many Wall Street pigeonholes there now lay awaiting the proper time speculative plans and schemes of vast proportions. By "the proper time" is meant the settlement of the present diplomatic snarl and the disappearance of real danger of war. The important men of Wall Street, the strong interests, as well as the big operators, realize that with the war scare out of the way there will be exceptional opportunities for bull manipulation and immense speculative profits. Plans are already made, and Wall Street's "big people" are holding themselves in readiness to take advantage of these opportunities at the right time.

Vanderbilt Plans.

Especially is this said to be true of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his business friends. Many developments of far-reaching consequence are ready for announcement when the time is ripe. Not only are many changes in the Vanderbilt properties contemplated, but they are practically accomplished. They were ready for announcement six weeks ago, but there came the Maine disaster and war excitement and panics, and they were postponed. And what is true of the Vanderbilt interests is also true of many other groups of financiers.

In Case of War.

Unfortunate for these plans, however—and this is the cause of some apprehension just at the present time—would be an issue of Government bonds such as might be made necessary by a war. Wall Street has heard rumors of this sort of late, and intimations are freely made that the Government would not be caught unprepared should such a step be warranted. And a large issue of Government bonds would not be a very great aid to the success of the Lake Shore-New York Central scheme, nor to many other financial deals now pending.

Confidence by Insiders.

During the panicky times that have followed the Maine disaster six weeks ago, none of the important financial interests have stood more loyally by their securities than have the Messrs. Flower. No group of stocks have been as well protected as theirs; no other group of financiers have shown as great confidence in their own properties than they. The persistent strength of the Flower stocks has attracted widespread attention. Immense financial resources have been brought into use by the house of Flower & Co., and the interests identified with it in the management of the Rock Island, People's Gas, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit properties. Wall Street has been shown that at least one set of insiders has implicit faith in its securities.

Confident of Annexation.

Hawaiian sugar interests continue confident of the success of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. They feel assured that legislation to that end will be had sooner than is generally expected, and they hint that it is quite possible that Hawaii will be annexed by the United States without any legislation. It is their intimation that in case of war the Government will immediately establish itself at Hawaii, which it will hold to use as a coaling station if necessary.

No War Scare in Mines.

In commenting upon the market for mining shares in New York, Mr. H. W. Throckmorton of the New York Mining Exchange says:

"War or no war, the mining market is steadily improving and shows larger transactions than at any time since the Maine disaster. Not only are the outside public buying more than for weeks, but several mining men from the West, who have been in this city for the last few days, made purchases in blocks so large as to attract attention and speak of the absurdly low prices at which many properties of known value are now selling."

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

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Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 1, 1898.

To the holders of

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Six Per Cent. Gold bonds,
due April 1, 1919,
and known as
PARKERSBURG BRANCH BONDS:

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its Receivers having this day defaulted in the payment of interest due on the above-described bonds, all holders of such bonds are invited to deposit same with us for their protection under a Bondholders' Agreement, of which copies may be obtained at our office. Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited bonds.

Among the purposes of such agreement are the enforcement of the lien of the mortgage in case the default continues, and if necessary, the reorganization of the property covered by said mortgage, for the benefit of the bondholders.

In our judgment, prompt action by bondholders is necessary.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the public debt and of the cash in the Treasury of the United States for the month of March, 1898:

Interest-bearing Debt.

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	When Redeemable.	Interest Payable.	Amount Issued.	Outstanding March 31, 1898. Registered.	Outstanding March 31, 1898. Coupon.	Outstanding March 31, 1898. Total.	Outstanding M'ch 1, 1885.	Outstanding M'ch 1, 1889.	Outstanding M'ch 1, 1898.
Loan of July 12, 1882..	July 12, 1882............	3 per cent......	Option U.S.....	A., N., F., and M.	$305,529,000	....	....	....	$194,190,500	....	....
Funded Loan of 1891..	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4½ per cent.... Cont'd @ 2%..	Sept. 1, 1891.... Option U.S....	M., J., S., and D.	250,000,000	$25,364,500	....	$25,364,500	250,000,000	$162,842,200	$25,364,500
Funded Loan of 1907..	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4 per cent......	July 1, 1907......	J., A., J., and O.	740,906,400	490,622,600	$69,021,450	559,644,050	737,707,200	681,188,000	559,595,900
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879......	4 per cent......		do., do.	40,012,750			42,780	261,850	126,020	73,860
Loan of 1904..........	January 14, 1875......	5 per cent......	Feb. 1, 1904....	F., M., A., and N.	100,000,000	63,877,950	36,122,050	100,000,000	....	....	....
Loan of 1925..........	do. do.	4 per cent......	Feb. 1, 1925....	do., do.	162,315,400	107,464,350	54,851,050	162,315,400	....	....	....
Aggregate of Interest-Bearing Debt, exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific R. R.'s, as stated in memorandum below..........					$1,598,762,550	$687,329,400	$159,994,550	$847,366,680	$1,182,149,050	$844,106,220	$585,064,260
Balance of bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company maturing January 1, 1899, for which the Government has been reimbursed..........					....	....	....	3,157,000	....	....	....

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891..........	$147,250.00
Old Debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861..........	1,136,530.26
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..........	$1,283,780.26

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States Notes......	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863..........	$346,681,016.00
Old Demand Notes......	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862..........	54,847.50
National Bank Notes: Redemption Account.	July 14, 1890..........	32,612,218.50
Fractional Currency......	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, Act of June 21, 1879....	6,885,252.14
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest..........		$386,232,834.14

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-Tender Notes and Purchases of Silver Bullion.

Classification.		In the Treasury.	In Circulation.	Amount Issued.
Gold Certificates........	March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882	$1,607,950.00	$36,319,199.00	$37,927,149.00
Silver Certificates......	February 28, 1878; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887	6,859,606.00	387,770,898.00	394,630,504.00
Certificates of Deposit..	June 8, 1872	3,330,000.00	37,900,000.00	41,230,000.00
Treasury Notes of 1890..	July 14, 1890	3,905,848.00	99,709,432.00	103,615,280.00
Aggregate of Certificates and Treasury Notes, offset by cash in the Treasury..........		15,703,404.00	561,699,529.00	577,402,933.00

Recapitulation.

Classification.	March 31, 1898.	February 28, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest-bearing Debt..........	$847,366,680.00	$847,366,680.00	....	....
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..........	1,283,780.26	1,327,670.26	....	$43,890.00
Debt bearing no interest..........	386,232,834.14	386,974,069.64	....	741,235.50
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing Debt......	1,234,883,294.40	1,235,668,419.90	....	785,125.50
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury..........	577,402,933.00	585,252,933.00	....	7,850,000.00
Aggregate of Debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes..........	1,812,286,227.40	1,820,921,352.90	....	8,635,125.50

Cash in the Treasury.

CLASSIFICATION.			
Gold—			
Coin..........	$147,256,076.05		
Bars..........	63,647,258.46	$210,903,334.51	
Silver—			
Dollars..........	400,637,825.00		
Subsidiary Coin..........	11,965,278.19		
Bars..........	99,829,431.77	512,432,534.96	
Paper—			
United States Notes..........	79,375,429.00		
Treasury Notes of 1890..........	3,905,848.00		
Gold Certificates..........	1,607,950.00		
Silver Certificates..........	6,859,606.00		
Certificates of Deposit, act June 8, 1872..........	3,330,000.00		
National Bank Notes..........	2,739,491.13	97,818,324.13	
Other—			
Bonds, interest, and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement..........	26,200.20		
Minor Coin and Fractional Currency..........	1,298,031.58		
Deposits in National Bank Depositaries—			
General Account..........	27,168,450.16		
Disbursing Officers' Balances..........	4,151,592.67	32,644,274.61	
Aggregate..........			$853,798,468.21

DEMAND LIABILITIES.			
Gold Certificates..........		$37,927,149.00	
Silver Certificates..........		394,630,504.00	
Certificates of Deposit, act June 8, 1872..........		41,230,000.00	
Treasury Notes of 1890..........		103,615,280.00	$577,402,933.00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent National Bank notes..........		$8,298,996.94	
Outstanding Checks and Drafts..........		3,822,067.35	
Disbursing Officers' Balances..........		31,076,559.15	
Agency Accounts, &c..........		7,030,967.99	50,228,591.43
Gold Reserve..........	$100,000,000.00		
Net Cash Balance..........	126,166,943.78	....	226,166,943.78
Aggregate..........			$853,798,468.21

Cash balance in the Treasury Feb. 28, 1898..........	$225,564,203.85
Cash balance in the Treasury March 31, 1898..........	226,166,943.78
Increase during the month..........	$602,739.93

Memorandum showing bonds issued in aid of the construction of the several Pacific Railroads and interest paid thereon by the United States, and Condition of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund created by Act of May 7, 1878:

Name of Railway.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest Accrued and Not Yet Paid.	Interest Paid by the United States.	Interest Repaid by Companies. By Transportation Service.	Interest Repaid by Companies. Cash Payments: 5% Net Earn'gs.	Balance of Interest Paid by the United States.	Sinking Fund. Bonds.	Sinking Fund. Cash.	Sinking Fund. Total.
Central Pacific..........	$25,885,120.00	$137,955.00	$45,234,554.04	$8,208,701.77	$658,283.26	$36,367,569.01	$405,000.00	$7,194,163.16	$7,599,163.16
Kansas Pacific..........	6,303,000.00	....	11,189,083.44	4,581,625.10	....	6,607,458.34	....	....	....
*Union Pacific..........	27,236,512.00	381,530.24	47,354,534.74	16,085,943.65	438,409.58	30,830,181.51	....	....	....
Central Branch, Union Pacific..........	1,600,000.00	....	2,826,608.26	650,178.99	6,926.91	2,169,502.36	....	....	....
Western Pacific..........	1,970,560.00	24,758.40	3,363,436.14	9,367.00	....	3,354,069.14	....	....	....
Sioux City and Pacific..........	1,628,320.00	....	2,880,935.89	272,155.66	....	2,608,780.23	....	....	....
Total..........	$64,623,512.00	$544,243.64	$112,849,152.51	$29,807,972.17	$1,103,619.75	$81,937,560.59	$405,000.00	$7,194,163.16	$7,599,163.16

*The Government has been reimbursed for the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Nov. 1, 1897, amounting to $58,448,223.75.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt and of the cash in the Treasury at the close of business, March 31, 1898.

Treasury Department, April 1, 1898.
L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Pittsburgh Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company will be held on the eleventh day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of such company at No. 455 West 26th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting, upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $100,000, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, to $5,000, to consist of fifty shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, March 12, 1898.
EDWARD MURPHY,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
EDWARD MURPHY, Jr.,
All of the Trustees.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Office of the Norwood Insurance Co. of New York,
New York, March 22, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1898.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until after the election.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 4th, 1898, preparatory to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 4th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 5th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Gallatin National Bank,
NEW YORK, March 30, 1898.

The 131st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lanc. Ins. Co.
2—Forwood vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
4—Jacobus vs. United States.
5—Blythe vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
7—Carey vs. Fearing.
8—Schenck vs. Sun P. & P. Co. (No. 1.)
9—Schenck vs. Sun P. vs. P Co (No. 2.)
12—Hirschel vs. McKibben.
16—United States vs. Barnet (No. 1.)
18—United States vs. Barnet (No. 2.)
20—United States vs. Barnet (No. 3.)
22—Carrollton Furn. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Co.
24—Zeman vs. Reversible Collar Co.
25—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co. (No. 1.)
27—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co. (No. 2.)
29—Schenck vs. Evening Post.
31—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Schenck vs. Tribune Assn.
34—Haber vs. Western Union.
35—Schenck vs. N. Y. Press.
38—Nelson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R.
44—Wigler vs. Flannagan.
46—Spiro vs. National Acc. Society.
47—Stillwell vs. Flint.
48—Schenck vs. Morning Journal.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
54—Massino vs. Bolsten.
55—Vacarino vs. Manhattan Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
57—Joseph Ficarro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
58—Josephine Ficarro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
59—Heineke vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Abegg vs. Ossusky.
2—Cowles vs. Cowles.
3—Trahan vs. Trahan.
4—Potter vs. Potter.
5—Watson vs. Caldwell.
6—Young Men's Christian Association vs. Harris.
7—In re Powell.
8—In re Howard.
9—Buckshire Fibre Co. vs. American Fibre Chamois Co.
10—Taylor vs. Norris.
11—Sullivan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12—McCaffrey vs. Kassel.
13—Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
14—Nash vs. Spann.
15—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
16—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
17—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
18—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Thurber.
19—Randle vs. Eno.
20—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
21—Myers vs. Moss.
22—In re Cook.
23—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Moore.
24—Jay vs. Yomans.
25—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
26—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
27—Priest vs. Int. North & South Am. Trans. & Express Co.
28—Condouris vs. Ehrman.
29—Jones vs. Fridenberg.
30—Mason vs. Morgan.
31—Welch vs. Welch.
32—Schaefer vs. Blum.
33—Pendleton vs. Johnson.
34—Thomson vs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
35—Uhlig vs. Betzley.
36—Lindinger vs. New York Realty Co.
37—Rossman vs. Seaver.
38—Gleason vs. Schaeffel.
44—Peck vs. Shaw.
45—Bennett vs. Register of N. Y.
46—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
47—Bates vs. Morgan.
48—Golde vs. Spear.
49—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
50—Union Distilling Co. vs. Rosenham.
51—Siegbert vs. Simonson.
52—Rubloff vs. Rubloff.
53—Tucker vs. Fin de Siecle Comb Co.
54—In re Blum.
55—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
56—Landsberg vs. Breuen.
57—Bloom vs. Keller.
58—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Kaliski.
59—Seaside & City Hotel Co. vs. Midland R. R. Terminal Co.
60—People, &c., vs. Coler.
61—Tucker vs. Parisian Comb Co.
62—Sakowits vs. Schmuck.
63—Mitchell vs. Conkling.
64—Dean vs. Canfield.
65—Beals vs. Stoves.
66—Harvey vs. Pond.
67—Franklin vs. Mason.
68—Powers vs. Powers.
69—Sanderson vs. Watson.
70—Bradley vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
71—Ross vs. Palmer.
72—People, &c., vs. Phillips.
73—Hinds vs. Sherman.
74—Schwab vs. Norris.
75—Konitzky vs. Leonard.
76—Tucker vs. Parisian Comb Co.
77—People ex rel. Cassini vs. Triacha.
78—Fleming vs. Brown.
39—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
40—Levinson vs. Levinson.
41—Shechy vs. Regan.
42—Laux vs. Gildersleeve.
43—Adams vs. Shaw.
79—Mets vs. Signer.
80—Matter of Nelson Av.
81—In re Weiss.
82—Fay vs. Mulholland.
83—Williams vs. Imperial Electric Co.
84—Morrill vs. Peterson Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Watertown Steam Engine Co. vs. Leland.
2—Gillender vs. Fay.
3—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
4—Ely vs. Decker.
5—Dawson vs. Decker.
6—Oakley vs. Man. Ry. Co.
7—Herbert vs. Herbert.
8—In re school site, 253d St.
9—Bogart vs. Thompson.
10—Nelson vs. Findlay.
Demurrers—
711—Eckert vs. Gallier.
712—H. C. Miner Lith. Co. vs. Reed.
713—Walter vs. Platt.
714—Benn vs. Hennessy.
715—Levy vs. Degener.
716—W. P. Fuller & Co. vs. Schrenk.
717—Faust vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Co.
718—Ryckman vs. Brown.
719—Same vs. same.
720—Sparkman vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
721—Henriques vs. Trowbridge.
722—Starke vs. Myers.
723—Same vs. same
724—Lester vs. Pomeroy.
725—Riley vs. Atwood.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
11—Kult vs. Nelson.
12—Sheehy vs. Regan.
13—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
14—Tucker vs. Tucker.
15—Walton vs. Collins.
16—Kursheedt vs. Samuel.
17—McLean vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
18—Esser vs. Schaeffel.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
727—Ludden vs. Bradley Salt Co.
728—Olin vs. Arendt.
729—Same vs. same.
730—Same vs. same.
731—Friedell vs. Franklin Trust Co.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.
733—Jones vs. Mass.
734—Evans vs. Flemington Coal & Coke Co.
735—Auchincloss vs. Rainier.
736—Third Nat. Bank
649—Rupprecht vs. Brighton Mills.
642—Ernest vs. N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
697—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.

Preferred Causes—
6338—McDonald vs. Montieth.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passant.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6088—Roberts vs. Roberts.
6232—Mikola vs. Mikola.
6244—Nat. B'k of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6315—McKnight vs. Geon.
6329—Van Buren vs. Heinrich.
6337—Carswell vs. Burrell.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.
5097—Hayden vs. Simons
5768—Hall vs. Hall.
5855—Baker vs. Baker.
5071—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Levitt.
6083—Smith vs. Flaherty
6039—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5344—Mulrein vs. Weissbecker.
5484—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6499—Abbott vs. Abbott.
6600—Beecroft vs. Beecroft.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6603.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Gildersleeve, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, and Cowan for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—George H. Lincoln.
2—William Butler.
3—Daniel Kennedy.
4—Timothy J. Ormsby.
5—Alessandro Ciaramello.
6—Carlo Di Piozzi.
7—John Harrigan.
8—Levi Pulliser.
9—Bertha Schwab.
10—Philip Ryan.
11—James Bendon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
12798—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
18154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
15264—Rush vs. Bishop.
15278—Schulze vs. same.
15279—Same vs. same.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
14675—Spiegel vs. Simpson.
15246—Connelly vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
14260—Sigel vs. Mayor, &c.
15136—Levine vs. same.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co.
15093—De Jora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15276—Miranda vs. Larchmont Yacht Co.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
12995—Sloane vs. Tamsen.
14944—Meyer vs. same.
10578—Hubbs vs. Williams.
15290—Larin vs. Gunther.
15542—Roberts vs. Seibert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9124—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10339—Kelly vs. Kitching.
8175—Kaiser vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8229—Same vs. Weil.
10642—Noble vs. Janson.
5979—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10331—Stillman vs. Roberts.
9058—Acer vs. Damen.
8266—Follmer-Clogg Co. vs. Nussbaum.
8582—Lichtenfels vs. Lawton.
8472—Curry vs. Munson.
4173—Weiner vs. Tompkins.
7347—Leck vs. Rudd.
9189—O'Beirne vs. Cary.
6487—Tanny vs. Mayor, &c.
8680—Weiman vs. Abramson.
5446—Smith vs. Dempsey.
9089—H. Waters Co. vs. Kress.
9562—Smith vs. Kennedy.
9648—Haller vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
9887—Cooms vs. Proskey.
9899—Von Duering vs. Butenshoen.
9961—Macklin vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
8524—Maimons vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8542—Di Bello vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8156—Carragher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8157—Kennedy vs. same.
2829—Carpenter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1222—Emerald & H. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
9706—Hecker vs. Callan.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8326—Reynolds vs. Smith
8327—Same vs. same.
9063—Boney vs. Smith.
5651—Birdsall vs. McNally.
8702—Perkins vs. Price.
5353—Steiner vs. Eq. Gas. Light Co.
9655—Payne vs. Bates.
9656—Matthews vs. Michel.
9704—Corbett vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Co.
9709—Demarest vs. Oliver.
9730—Smith vs. Condi.
9757—Whelan vs. Rycroft.
9764—Walker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
9785—Zinn vs. Goldklang.
9822—Rau vs. Royal Ins. Co.
9823—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
5157—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
8910—Schilling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11046.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1290—Mary Johnson.
1306—Mary Elizabeth Cleveland.
1315—Mary McArthur.
1340—Charles Barson.
1342—Richard McGill (No. 1.)
1351—Richard McGill (No. 2.)
1346—James J. Mooney.
1349—Albert Guerin.
1350—Mary L. Everdell.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
Charles M. Brown,
Sarah Van Keuren,
George Fluhr,
Charles Franz.
At 10:30 A. M.
P. Hackley Barhydt,
Jacob Osswalt.
At 2 P. M.
Samuel H. McIlroy,
Anna Blaha.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1357—Bernard D. Steiner.
1361—John Moore.
1345—Mary A. Cady.
1359—John Kelly.
1358—Philip R. Underhill.
1368—Savina McDonald.
1375—Margaret Phelan.
1338—Peter Tracy.
1376—Maria R. Manning.
1373—James O'Hara.
1195—Daniel Doyle.
1377—Bridget Ennis.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2704—Diehl vs. Hearn.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
305—Pinkus vs. Fragner.
559—Lang vs. Newell.
1519—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Raynor.
215—Radesky vs. Eppers.
351—Randrupf vs. Olsen.
575—Dixon vs. Hawkey.
590—Ehrlich vs. Friedman.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinski.
512—Stephens vs. Callahan.
569—Klinger vs. Stiefer.
3098—Horowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
2803—Bettman vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
3758—Perlman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2974—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
472—Haar vs. Mooney.
1680½—Seaman vs. Rudd.
117—Frazer vs. Loew.
306—Hutkoff vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
312—Cutler vs. Price.
789—McConnell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2707—Moeller vs. Drake.
564—Hitchcock & Curtis Knitting Co. vs. Ochs.
565—Verz vs. Gillis.
566—Jordan vs. Legendrie.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
577—Reed vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
579—Finn vs. Pediatti.
522—O'Reilly vs. New Brunswick & Amboy & N. Y. Steamboat Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

268—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
795—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
341—Koehler vs. Mullen.
702—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Dubro.
394—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
316—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
388—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
988—Rochemowitz vs. Fischer.
395—Tober vs. Steinard.
699—Behrman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4665—Matthews vs. Gottschalk.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
4626½—McCabe vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
805—Hurry vs. Pullman's Palace Car Co.
1069—Geary vs. Senior.
2397—Goeltze vs. Elkan.
2861—Trenkman vs. Schneider.
441—William McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Hellner.
2190—Dept. of Buildings vs. Greenberg.
207—Levy vs. [illegible]
669—Marks vs. Stiefel.
155—White vs. Krass.
510—Filidora vs. 42d St. &c. R. R. Co.
511—Filidora vs. 42d St. &c. R. R. Co.
97—Phillips vs. Bronson.
252—Helmkenschloss vs. Schaeffel.
333—Herbert vs. Franklin.
351—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

4500—Sweeney vs. G. W. Lederer Co.
4628—Dougherty vs. McMahon.
4626—Ostrander vs. Jackson Mfg. Co.
4647—Bowery Bank vs. Murphy.
3707—Fisher vs. William J. Merritt & Co.
4582—Seeman vs. Bandler.
4625—Goldstein vs. Pizer.
4555—Rogers vs. Steers.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteiner.
4487—Lee vs. Sheridan & Shea Co.
4468—Markey vs. Traynor.
4591—Darling vs. Pizer.
4566—Anderson vs. McCoy.
3484—Corn vs. Stone & Kimball.
4193—Hart vs. Donnelly.
313—Weidenfeld vs. Ludvick.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2190—Stengle vs. Gebhardt.
2191—Same vs. same.
1588—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Foundry Co. vs. Humboldt Publishing Co.
302—Zann vs. Bissell.
301—Automatic Vending Co. vs. Wellman.
3752—Smith vs. Samilson.
4022—Heimerdinger vs. Carpies.
3592—Zeesfeld vs. Hammerstein.
3641—Edobohls vs. Haebler.
4149—Reidenbach vs. Zipsohn.
3093—Journal of Commerce vs. Northrup.
3333—Knobloch vs. Poen.
3573—Hurley vs. Harris.
3217—Campbell vs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
3955—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
4025—Coleman vs. Fogarty.
4179—Rathbun vs. Calandra.
3320—Western Nat. Bank vs. Sternberger.
4280—Porath vs. O'Shaunessy.
4174—Craighead vs. Universal Trust Co.
4331—Lavelle vs. Bachman.
3558—Tamsen vs. Wilson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herman for the People.

1—Theodore Allen, William Ackerman, Andrew Mullin, Frank Crandall, and Harry McDonald.
2—John Minor.
3—Herman Dorslen.
4—George W. Wilson.
5—William Wright.
6—Nathan Damraur.
7—Samuel Droetsky.
8—John W. Curtis.
9—Thomas Kennedy.
10—George Kitchen.
11—John Griffin.
12—Joseph Boulia.
13—Catherine Montavor.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Guzman.
2—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
3—Giovanni Baldi.
4—Frank Calhoun.
5—Edward P. Bostwick.
6—Michael Larkin.
7—Alwine Young.
8—Mary Sallito.
9—Elias Gianakopoulas.
10—John Zalumus.
11—Otto Kiefer.
12—Mitchell Weiss and Max Meirowitz.
13—Henry Moore.
14—Caesar Lante.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Solomon Druckman.
2—Salvatore Garromone and Peter Martocci.
3—Edward Johnson.
4—Benjamin Aronowitz, Jacob Goldorf, and Morris Stein.
5—Alice Allen.
6—James Moore.
7—Max Eisenstein.
8—Hugh Higgins.
9—Patrick Connolly.
10—Frank Leslie.
11—Patrick Hyland.
12—Raphael Musolino.
13—Max Rothman.
14—David Salzman.
15—Robert Sythes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Henry C. Wade.
2—Edward Sullivan.
3—John Sceplik.
4—Maud Wendell.
5—John Wilson.
6—Patrick Kelly.
7—Thomas Morrissey.
8—John P. Bour.
9—Annie Rosenberg, Annie Cohen.
10—William O'Neill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 P. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—William O. Reeves.
2—Frank McKenna and Andrew Wagner.
3—John Clark.
4—John Walker.
5—Harry C. Frost.
6—Jacob Spinler, John Singer.
7—Jacob Goldstein.
8—James McDonald.
9—John O'Brien.
10—William Ryan.
11—John De Baptist.
12—Edward Reynolds.
13—Hong Chong.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Stake vs. Stake—Chauncy S. Truax. Goetz vs. Hofer—James M. Ward. Hess vs. Hess—Samuel B. Paul. Weil vs. Lane—Francis B. Delehanty.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Part III.—Dickey, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

427, 428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
2945—O'Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
2955—Hutchinson vs. Monaghan.
3016—Sitzman vs. Solomon.
3050—D'Arcy vs. Long Island R. R.
3058—Farrell vs. B. H. R. R.
3065—Eisolt vs. Abbe.
3081, 3082—Helmke vs. B. H. R. R.
3090—Johnson vs. Lord.
3094—Griffin vs. Cropsey et al.
3107—Downes vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
3145—Mullen vs. Tyler.
1718—Monaghan vs. B. H. R. R.
2915—Moquin vs. Bennett.
3165—Doloff vs. Canal Forwarding Co.
3163—Winer vs. Nassau R. R.
3179—Bisbee vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3188—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
3213—Kelly vs. Braumorth et al.
3216—Friday vs. Wiedkopf.
3234—Shanks vs. Stumpf.
3235—Cropsey et al vs. Lagesson.
5363—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.
3248—Hixford vs. Long Island R. R.
3250½—Belding vs. Smith et al.
3252—Flanagan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
3276—Cosgrove vs. Katz.
3291—Elliott vs. Wilson.
3293—Reynolds vs. Brooklyn Bank.
3296—De Wolfe vs. Abraham et al.
3297—Van Wagner vs. Long Island R. R.
3306—Taylor vs. Investment Corporation.
3307—Horohoe vs. B. H. R. R.
3310—Glynn vs. Irving Savings Institution.
3315—Lansing vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad.
3316—Walsh vs. Weber.
3318—Davis vs. Supreme Lodge.
3325—Fogarty vs. Weid et al.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. same.
3329—Hyland vs. same.
3330—Whalen vs. Monahan.
3337—Froeb vs. Phyfe et al.
3339—Dorsey vs. Scottron.
3346—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
3354—Hayes vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3355—Renwick vs. same.
3361—Perry vs. Flor.
3362—Osborn vs. Pickering.
2514—Enright vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2789½—Sheridan vs. Ochs.
2844—Orr vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
3228—Cody et al. vs. Kelley.
2798—Searles vs. Van Houten et al.
2799—Serro vs. Gutter.
4727—Bachrach vs. Am. Tract Society.
2891—Feldman vs. Nassau R. R.
274½—Miller vs. Hahn.
3710—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
3656—Stewart vs. Long Island R. R.
4920—O'Connell vs. Clarke et al.
5118—McCarroll vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
2378—Tudy vs. City of Brooklyn.
2587—Farcone vs. Schmaud.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3425—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2831—Pauarella vs. Willis.
2154—Thiele vs. Unger et al.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
861—Jones vs. Bristow.
2030—Holthaus vs. Vanderveer.
2548—Milliken vs. B. H. R. R.
2822—Gorman vs. same.
2842—Jones vs. same.
2787—Biederbeck vs. Schweitzen.
2218—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
2743—Requa vs. Mutual Reserve Fund.
2840—Hertzberg vs. B., Q. C. & S. R. R.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
665—Brooks vs. same.
668—Taylor vs. same.
1239—Wolff et al. vs. Pucci.
2957—Henkey vs. B'klyn El. R. R.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
1975—Winter vs. Eldert et al.
2977—La Cost vs. Nassau R. R.
2884—Ciaramello vs. same.
2301—Bachrach vs. same.
2562—Bonnabean vs. Paddock.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
947—Kelly vs. Blixt.
2585—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
5020—Nolan vs. Nolan et al.
2598—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
2960—Papia vs. Rea.
3132—Ridge vs. Long Island Brewery.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3363—Meakin vs. City of Brooklyn.
3364—Willits vs. same.
3365—Valentine vs. B. H. R. R.
3366—Harrop vs. Nassau R. R.
3367—Cassara vs. Hart.
3368—Jacobs vs. Nassau R. R.
3369—Murphy vs. Peck.
3370, 3371—Hudson vs. Manhattan R. R.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3375—Weeks vs. Eppelin.
3376—Madu vs. Ferguson.
3377—Walbridge vs. Busch.
3378—Leiser vs. B. H. R. R.
3379—Barthel vs. Fire Extinguisher Co.
3380—Thompson vs. Weir.
3381—Temme vs. Nassau R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. same.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3385—Donaldson vs. Woods.
3386—Scott vs. Bancroft et al.
3393—Clyne vs. Spadavecchia.
3394—Scott vs. Bancroft.
3395—Raftery vs. Barton.
3396—O'Donnell vs. B. H. R. R.
3397—Moore vs. Kaiser.
3398—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3400—Bromhead vs. Miller.
3401—Carolea vs. N. Y. & B. Bridge.
3402—Hughes vs. Cuming.
3403—Evers vs. Stroud.
3404—Sherwood vs. Muller.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
3406—St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. vs. Egan.
3407—McCormack vs. Reiber et al.
3409, 3410—Leyh vs. Newburgh Electric R. R.
3411—Porter vs. Baldwin & Gleason Co.
3414—Hettrich vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
3415—Abbottiello vs. Johnston et al.
3416—Bergen vs. Moore.
3417—Rainsey vs. Smith.
3418, 3419, 3420—Miele vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3420.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Johnson, J.—Day calendar.

Demurrers.
410—Wilcock vs. Heermance.
411—Corning vs. the Harlem Storage Warehouse & Express Co.
412—Cocheu vs. the Methodist Protestant Church of Williamsburgh.
413—Waldmuller vs. Uhlman.
General Calendar.
351—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Stockers.
417—Zipp vs. Barker et al.

[illegible]—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Corcoran.
[illegible]—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Quaba.
[illegible]—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Mulrean.
[illegible]—Hurst vs. Hurst.
[illegible]—Cohn vs. Reynolds.
[illegible]—Huber vs. Simon.
[illegible]—Neill vs. Waterbury.
[illegible]—Fisher vs. Jordan.
[illegible]—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
414—Gustafson vs. Gilmour.
415—Fougera vs. Fougera.
416—Frank vs. Tucozo et al.
418—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Company.
419—Baxter vs. Archer et al.
420—People's Trust Co., receivers, vs. McKane.
422—Maxwell vs. Conklin.
423—Stevens vs. Boyle et al.
424—Garretson vs. Lind.
425—Melvin vs. City of Brooklyn.
426—Rosevelt vs. Hih.
427—Mahan vs. Mulveney et al.
428—Young vs. Atchison.
429—Davenport, public administrator, vs. White et al.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.
451—O'Deay vs. Schwenck.
494—Valentine vs. Valentine.
19—Gardiner vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
534—Lott vs. Nassau Electric R. R.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.
James Nash, burglary; Joseph Kane, John Thompson, George Rasmussen, grand larceny; Frank Ehrhart, assault; John O'Hara, Michael Galligan, grand larceny; Louis Glaser, assault; William Ford, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Johann A. Hufnagel, Edward Murphy, Robert Redpath, John J. Campbell, Franklin Woodruff, Thomas Everet, Henry Sheeren, Maria Anderson, (formerly known as Maria Garrison;) Harm Harmus.
Rev. letters administration of Maria Holderlin.
Accounting of Joseph Bertina and Mary T. Relly—J. Henry Anderson.
The Estates of Charles Edebohls and Mary O'Neil.
The Inventory of Herman Kornahrens.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.
24—Will of Mary O'Neil.
14—Will of Edward Kane.
26—Will of Adam Hudson.
20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John.
25—Will of William Smith.
27—Will of Susan M. Sparling.
10—Will of John H. C. Knoblock.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 75 Christopher Street, north side, 101 feet west of West Fourth Street, 25 by 106.2, three-story brick building; 293 Bleecker Street, southeast corner of Barrow Street, 25.4 by 75, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; 43 Carmine Street, north side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick double tenement, with stores; 86 Bedford Street, east side, 75 feet north of Carmine Street, 25 by 75, two-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 41 Carmine Street, north side, 100 feet east of Bedford Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick double tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 18 Commerce Street, south side, 225 feet west of Bleecker Street, 25 by 64.1 by 25 by 67.6, three-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 872 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, Cambreling Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 105.4 by 82.1 by 125.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,884; subject to another mortgage for $1,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctionr,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
THE
HUNTINGTON TRACT,
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots,
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENUE,
23d Ward, New York City.

65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroads bring passengers to 138th Street and Willis Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which start at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, (stations of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads, and also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass in front of this property on 138th Street.

For book-maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10-3. OWNER, Resident.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.

EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 28, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 26, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.

EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh7-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y.
f14-1aw6mM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delaile, Vincent Delaile, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delaile, Vincent Delaile, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
m21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendents, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh7-1aw6wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of he said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f28-1aw7wM&ap.14.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,057 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh28-1aw6wM

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Killingly, located at Danielson, in the State of Connecticut, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

A. D. PUTNAM, Cashier.
Dated March 28, 1898.

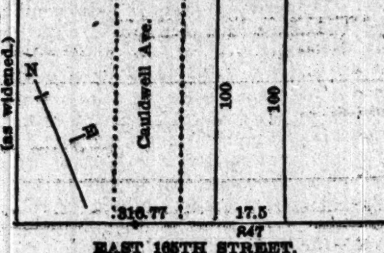
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven-one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 980, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN,
Referee.
JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN,
Referee.
mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

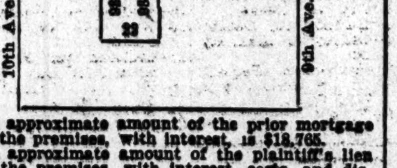
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

456 West 23d St.



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $12,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.

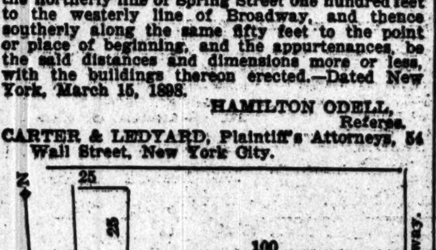
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
mh28-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Boarders wanted; large rooms; first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 58th St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 136 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable, trustworthy couple to take care of gentleman's house for Summer; most excellent references. H. F. Anderson, 418 West 30th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; four years' city reference. 896 8th Av., between 53d and 54th Sts.; Kerrigan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; personal reference. 889 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Mrs. Kevelin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; city or country; best city reference. 233 East 39th St.; Crow's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young Irish girl to do chamberwork or waiting in small private family. Call at present employer's, 429 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; highest city references. C. D., 156 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or laundress; best personal city reference. 342 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference. Ward, 211 E. 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is excellent bread, cake, and pastry baker; personal reference; no cards. 13 East 54th St.

COOK.—By experienced cook; understands French and Spanish; city or country; best reference. 174 East 127th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; excellent cook; willing; no objection to apartment; city references. 102 East 57th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in all branches; good baker; best city reference. 325 East 57th St., one flight up.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a neat German girl as nurse to mind children; best city reference. 304 East 88th St. Dressmaker.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. 17 Scammel St. H. C.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER or OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of long hours. Address Earnest, 25 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary. Address Prompt, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; best of references. J. G. D., 290 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man, where assistant is kept; best references; town or country. Butler, Box 199 Times Office.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing; obliging; good city reference. Care Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; disengaged at any time; best references; former and present employers can be seen. J. D., 127 West 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married man; experienced; thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; outdoor and under glass; management of help and care of a country place; good reference. O. K., Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Florist; married; life experience in all branches; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's country place; excellent reference as to charactr and ability. Edwards, Box 112 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By experienced single man; thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches; age 34; 14 years' best references. References, Box 139 Times.

Valets.

VALET or NURSE.—By a respectable married man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; eleven years' reference from last place. Call 800 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

WORK.—By young man in the country; understands horses, cows, and gardening; best of references. Michael Lenehan, 849 2d Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 3d Av.; telephone 398-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent Protestant laundress to go out of town; highest personal references required. Apply at 315 West 71st St., Monday, before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

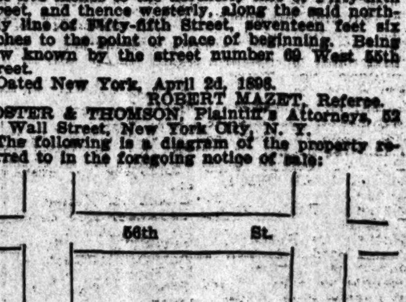
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees, and expenses of sale, is $17,020 75-100, with interest thereon from March 30th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap26

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.
On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $8.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

LINDEN HALL.
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 250; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. E. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—Foreign lady (diploma) wishes to give lessons in German, French, and Spanish at pupils' homes. Address L. G., 107 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company for leave to account and be discharged and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, upon the 25th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation and upon all the persons who may have claims against it upon any open or subsisting engagement, and upon all the stockholders of such corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the said receiver be authorised to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other or further relief as to the court may seem proper.

New York, March 31st, 1898.

DURNIN & YATES,
Attorneys for the Receiver,
No. 31 Nassau Street,
New York City.
ap4-1aw3wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.

ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

For Prompt Reviews and
the Earliest News
of Books and Art
READ THE
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon | Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon | Germanic, May 25, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 48, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $80 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria, April 16, 10 AM | Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM | Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA....................April 9
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Victoria........Apl. 2 | Alexandra........Apl. 16
Boadicea........Apl. 9 | Winifreda........Apl. 23
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu............April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC.........................May 28, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4 | Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9
Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6 | Seminole Tues., Apr. 12
*Steamer April 12, for Jacksonville direct.
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 12, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. May 10, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., April 12, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse..............Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
H. H. Meier.........................Thurs., April 21, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM | Fulda.......May 7, 10 AM
Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM | Ems.........May 14, 10 AM
Kai.W.II..Apr. 30, 10 AM | Aller....May 21, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
A.Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F.Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM | F.Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia......Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria....Apr. 16, 2 PM | Pennsylvania, May 14, Noon
Patria.......Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia......May 21, 4 PM
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.......April 6 | ST. LOUIS.......April 27
PARIS............April 13 | NEW YORK..........May 4
ST. PAUL.........April 20 | ST. PAUL...........May 11

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND...April 6 | KENSINGTON...April 20
FRIESLAND....April 13 | WESTERNLAND..April 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 285 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway; Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St.; 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3.25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55 *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25, E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

A MYSTERIOUS POISONING

John Heeb of Jersey City Said He Drank Arsenic Solution in a New York Saloon.

EXPIRED IN A HOSPITAL

No One in the Neighborhood Where He Was Drinking Seems Able to Throw Any Light Upon the Matter.

John Heeb, thirty-one years old, of 22 York Street, Jersey City, was taken to the City Hospital in Jersey City at midnight on Saturday by John McCormack, of the same address. He was found to be suffering from arsenical poisoning, and despite all that could be done by the physicians in charge, two of whom never left his side, he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

He became unconscious shortly after his admission, and all the police could learn about the case was what he told his friend, McCormack, by whom he was taken to the hospital. To the police McCormack said that Heeb came from Rhinebeck, N. Y., two weeks ago, having been offered a position as salesman in a New York store, the location of which McCormack said he did not know. He secured board in Jersey City, where he had lived before.

About 6 o'clock Saturday night Heeb returned home sick. He told McCormack that he had been out with some friends in New York until a late hour Friday night. While on his way to work Saturday morning he went into the saloon at the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Washington Streets, New York, and called for a glass of whisky. When he drank it he noticed that it had a peculiar flavor, but he concluded that his taste was at fault.

After reaching the store he became violently ill, and at 11 o'clock obtained leave to go home. On his way to the ferry he called at the same saloon to ask what sort of whisky was sold there. Another barkeeper was on duty. He asked Heeb to point out the bottle he was served from. He pointed it out, and the barkeeper said:

"My friend, that is not whisky; that is a solution of arsenic we keep to poison rats with. If you were given a drink out of that bottle you had best go to a doctor at once."

Heeb said he supposed the barkeeper was joking. He returned to Jersey City, where he continued drinking until he went home. Here he remained until McCormack persuaded him to go to the hospital.

The physicians at the hospital say that however Heeb may have taken the poison there is no doubt as to the cause of his death. County Physician Converse directed Coroner Hoffman to hold an inquest.

The only bar at the southeast corner of Cortlandt and Washington Streets, New York, is in the Trenton Hotel, 78 Cortlandt Street. James S. Kelly is the proprietor, and he stated last night that he kept no solution of arsenic in his place.

"I think," said he, "the man must have been mistaken as to the place, because I have the same bartender on duty from the time the bar is opened until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I have no German trade, and Heeb must have been a German, judging by his name."

The bartender who was on duty in Kelly's place previous to 4 o'clock Saturday declared that he did not know Heeb and that no one was in the place that day who asked any questions similar to those mentioned in Heeb's story to his friend McCormack.

Inquiry last night at all the barrooms and hotels near the Cortlandt Street Ferry failed to elicit any further information.

In Jersey City yesterday it was said that the New York police had been informed of the case and were investigating, but at the Church Street Police Station last night Sergt. Porter, who was on duty, said he knew nothing of the affair.

STILLWELL'S INJURIES FATAL.

Was Run Down While Wheeling and Died in a Hospital.

Thomas Stillwell, aged fifty-five years, of 502 Macon Street, Brooklyn, died in St. Catharine's Hospital early yesterday morning of injuries he received the night before by being struck by a wagon at Leonard Street and Norman Avenue, Brooklyn. Stillwell was on a bicycle and going toward his home when the accident occurred. He was riding close to the curb, and on reaching Norman Avenue he accidentally ran into a man who was crossing Leonard Street. The force of the blow knocked Stillwell from his bicycle, and he was struck by a wagon driven by George Clifford of 68 Freeman Street. Clifford tried to avoid running over Stillwell, but he could not pull up his horses in time.

Stillwell's skull was fractured. He also sustained concussion of the brain. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained insensible until his death at 4 A. M. yesterday.

Clifford was arrested, but yesterday the hearing was adjourned.

BROOKLYN WHEELMAN HURT.

Man in a Buggy Upset Him and Hurriedly Drove Away.

John Broker, twenty-one years old, of Bradford Street, near Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down and seriously injured while riding his bicycle on the Glenmore Avenue cycle path, near Jerome Street. He was riding east, and a man driving a buggy was going in the same direction, but on the left-hand side of the street. As Broker was passing the buggy the driver suddenly whipped up and turned sheer across the road, to turn into Jerome Street. Broker was run down and thrown under the horse's hoofs. The wheels passed over his body.

The driver instantly whipped up again and disappeared down the street, leaving his victim in the road. Broker was picked up and carried to his home. Dr. T. D. Fitzsimmons of St. Mary's Hospital was summoned, and found him suffering from contusions of the head, arms, and legs, and internal injuries.

BOY KILLED ON THE VIADUCT.

David Fellner Lost Control of His Wheel—His Skull Fractured.

Sixteen-year-old David Fellner of 417 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, died in Manhattan Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of injuries received in a fall from a bicycle.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the boy was riding down the incline of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct in the direction of McComb's Dam Bridge. When just over the point where the elevated road passes beneath the viaduct he slipped a pedal. In trying to regain it the boy lost control of his wheel, and it ran into the curb. The rider was thrown over the handle bars and struck the stone walk on his head.

A policeman picked the unconscious boy up and called an ambulance. His skull was fractured. He died an hour after being admitted to the hospital, without regaining consciousness.

BROOKLYN WHEELMAN KILLED.

Edward Knowles Was Thrown While Out with His Father.

Edward Knowles, thirty years old, of 82 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, went out for a bicycle ride yesterday with his father, Edward R. Knowles. Both were electrical engineers.

At Cropsey Avenue and Bay Twenty-eighth Street the young man was riding a little in advance of his father, when his handle bar loosened and came out. Mr. Knowles was thrown from the wheel and struck on his head. He was taken home in a carriage, and Dr. Ostrander of 61 Greene Avenue was called in. The young man had a fractured skull and died in a few hours.

Hurt in Central Park.

While R. S. Decker of 265 Eighth Avenue was riding along the East Drive on a bicycle opposite Sixty-fourth Street, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon, a little boy ran across the road in front of Decker. The bicycle struck the boy knocking Decker from the wheel. He fell on his head and shoulders, dislocating his shoulder and receiving ugly contusions and bruises. Decker was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. His bicycle was wrecked. The little boy disappeared, and it is unknown whether he was injured or not.

CHRIST AS A WORKINGMAN.

Dr. Williams's Address to the Conference of Protestant and Catholic Workingmen's Clubs.

The fortnightly conference of Protestant and Catholic Workingmen's Clubs at Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday listened to a lecture by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Williams of the Fenimore Street Methodist Church of Brooklyn on the subject "Christ As a Workingman."

Jesus Christ, said the speaker, was not only figuratively, but literally, a workingman; for He was the son of a carpenter, and Himself worked at that trade, despite the mysterious powers that were inherent in His nature. He was a true man, and subject in many ways to the conditions of humanity. Yet He was different from other teachers and philosophers. Buddha dreamed dreams, but Jesus spoke with authority. Mohammed, the camel driver of Mecca, wrote some beautiful things, but what a difference between him and Jesus the carpenter! Socrates had a clear vision of many things, but he did not speak with authority, and did not point to anything in which the poor man could stand with assurance.

"Why was Jesus a workingman?" asked the speaker. The reason why he came here and assumed the position of a workingman was that labor was the destiny of the race, because man was made to do something. Although the earth abounds with all good things, yet the materials are raw, and their preparation for man's needs and comforts can only be accomplished by labor. Jesus came, not to be ministered to, but to minister, to labor in order to ennoble and glorify labor. Men must eventually ask why Jesus spent nearly thirty years of his life at labor. The simple-minded men that he gathered about him were also men of toil like himself. There was the Jewish priesthood, but not a member of that disciplined class was among his followers. He had never learned letters, never received culture in the schools, but was a workingman.

"Men who labor with their hands deal with facts and with stern realities. And this discipline is a marvelous chastening of the mind. The age in which Jesus lived was one of conventionalities, and a workingman was regarded with contempt by the proud priesthood. But Jesus made doors and tables and boats and came in contact with hard facts, and was thus chastened and disciplined. Therefore, every workingman can say, 'I am a factor in the providence of God.'

"What could we do without the workingmen? We would be without any of the comforts of life. We would degenerate into brute beasts. Did not Jesus do well in having come as a workingman—He, the Lord of Heaven and Earth? Look at the men who want to escape labor. How much of noble help and discipline they have missed. The whole world is hanging on the lips of the man who never went to school and never learned."

When the lecture came up for discussion Prof. Sprague Smith was asked to make a few remarks. He said that after long thought he had come to the conclusion that Jesus was a divinely human teacher. Of all the teachers who were recorded, Prof. Smith said he preferred two—Shakespeare and Jesus. No poet interpretor of human life expressed the thoughts and feelings of men as did Shakespeare, and Christ stood as one whose political wisdom swept the centuries, and who believed what he said. There was an awakening consciousness of Christ's teaching which must be recognized, and that was the absolute brotherhood of man. The speaker believed that Christ was again coming to earth in the spirit.

Josiah C. Pumpello was of the opinion that wealth and combines and trusts had the workingman by the neck.

Mr. Klein, himself a workman, thought that the workman had himself much to blame for his condition. He swilled too much beer and often dissipated otherwise.

The Rev. Dr. Moran thought that some changes will have to be made in existing conditions. Long hours of labor and low wages tended to brutalize workmen, and if something was not done to improve things we might have the horrors of the French Revolution over again.

Miss Keyser, Secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, said that on May 8 sermons on labor would be delivered in Episcopal churches. She also said that at the meeting of her association on Tuesday evening, April 12, in the guild room of St. Clement's Church, 108 West Third Street, Mrs. A. Marie Douglas, who has been President of workingwomen's clubs in London, will speak on "An Inquiry into the Sweating System and General Outlook for Skilled Labor."

ORDINATION SERVICES.

Bishop Hurst of Washington at the Metropolitan Temple and St. Andrew's M. E. Church.

The Metropolitan Temple was filled to the doors yesterday at the services preceding the ordination of elders. Many clergymen who are attending the Methodist Conference were present. The sermon was preached by Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C. Before the regular church service there was a love feast, in which the attendants of the conference took part.

The musical portion of the service was led by P. W. Radcliffe, the leader of the temple choir, which had been increased to fifty voices. Bishop Hurst was assisted in the service by Bishop E. G. Andrews, and the Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple.

The following were ordained as elders: Lincoln A. Ferris, Jacob L. Hartsock, Berton E. Smith, George E. Montrose, John W. Leadbeater, John H. Fyfe, Webster E. Morse, Edwin E. Potter, Charles B. Conso, George O. Wilsey, Washington R. Hunt, and William A. Owen.

Bishop Hurst also officiated at a meeting held at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventy-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, at the conclusion of which licenses were given to a number of candidates for the ministry.

The new preachers are: Frederick H. Deming, Newburg District; John S. Lull, Poughkeepsie District; George E. Archer, Kingston District; Lincoln R. Long, Newburg District; Edmund T. Byles, Newburg District; Lindsay B. Longacre, New York District; George W. Downs, Newburg District; John S. Frederick, Poughkeepsie District; Eugene A. Robinson, Poughkeepsie District; Glenville C. Morse, Kingston District; George F. Snyder, Poughkeepsie District; Frederick Withey, Newburg District; Albert H. Todd, Poughkeepsie District.

Local Deacons—George W. Gompton, John H. Windeler, John R. Mowris, Herbert Hazzard, Willard F. Allarson, Colin I. Cooper.

City Evangelization Proposed.

A meeting in the interest of city evangelization was held last evening in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The church was densely crowded. F. M. Cornell, a member of the Metropolitan Church, presided, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman preached. Both men spoke of the great advantage there would be in extensive evangelization in the City of New York, because of conspicuous example that would be set for the entire country.

PALM SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Celebrations at St. Patrick's Cathedral and Trinity Church.

Palm Sunday was celebrated yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral with the usual elaborate and impressive ceremony. The cathedral was crowded. The procession and mass were in charge of the Rev. M. J. Lavelle as celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Henry F. Newey as deacon, the Rev. T. F. Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Rev. T. F. Nyhan as master of ceremonies. The passion was sung by Fathers Maher, Reilly, and Roach, deacons of Dunwoodie Seminary, assisted by the cathedral choir.

At the morning prayer service at Trinity Church the ceremony of blessing the palm was performed. The services at the high celebration consisted of the singing of the hymn "All Glory, Laud, and Honor," by the choir, Schubert's communion service in G, and as a recessional German's "Ride on in Majesty." The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached the sermon. Bunches of palm were distributed to each member of the congregation at the close of the services.

Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new Church of St. Ambrose, in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was conducted by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. James Dougherty of St. Monica's Church. There was a procession of the various societies through the streets of the neighborhood, headed by the Columbus Catholic Club Band of the Sacred Heart Church. It is expected that the church will be ready for occupancy by July. It will be a plain, inexpensive structure, in order that too great a burden may not be imposed on the parishioners.

OFFICERS IN A WORDY WAR

Trouble Over the Election of a Colonel for the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A TURBULENT CAUCUS HELD

The Chaplain Suggested that a Unanimous Choice Would Be a Good Thing and a Fight Almost Resulted.

A caucus was held by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment yesterday afternoon at the armory to discuss the question of a candidate for Colonel. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Chaplain Patrick Daly, who desired to see, if possible, a unanimous election. During the meeting there was a wordy war between a number of officers, and the lie was passed between Capts. Healy and McCrystal, and it said they almost came to blows.

Twenty officers, comprising the Captains and First and Second Lieutenants, were present. The following account of the meeting was gathered from them after it was over: Capt. Healy, being the senior Captain, was called upon to preside. Three of the candidates were present—Lieut. Col. Duffy and Majors Lynch and Spellman. Capt. Healy said that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Chaplain, who had written a letter to the officers of the regiment in regard to the coming election for Colonel.

"Let's have the letter," came from several of those present.

Capt. McCrystal, it is said, was on his feet in a moment protesting against mixing the Chaplain up in an affair that was strictly military, and should be confined to those who would decide the choice for Colonel. He was backed up in this protest by Lieuts. Griffin and Devlin.

Capt. Strong's Motion Carried.

Capt. P. B. Strong, son of the ex-Mayor, here took the floor and made a speech for the admission of the letter. It was voted to admit the letter, and it was read. It was addressed to the officers, and simply suggested that it would be a good thing for the reputation of the regiment if the officers could act unanimously in choosing a Colonel.

Capt. Healy said that the meeting would like to hear from the candidates present. Each of the three arose and said a few words about their desire to see a harmonious election. They then withdrew from the room.

Then the storm broke. There was a heated discussion as to whether the Chaplain's letter meant that the action of the caucus should be binding on the final vote. Capt. Strong protested against misinterpreting the Chaplain's suggestions, and finally his motion was carried, which left the vote to be taken without any binding influence upon the final ballot to-night.

Capt. McCrystal and Capt. Strong had been glaring at each other during the meeting. This was the first gathering they had attended since Capt. McCrystal had tried to defeat Capt. Strong in his candidacy for the head of Company D. At the time circulars were sent out attacking Capt. Strong, and it was charged and never denied that McCrystal had sent them out. The several successes that Capt. Strong had met with so far in the meeting by having his motions carried had whetted his appetite for bigger game, and at a convenient time in the proceedings he accused Capt. McCrystal of issuing the circulars against him. He went over the circumstances of the case, and did not mince words in denouncing the Captain of Company B for interfering in his company.

Capt. Strong is a good speaker, and he pitched into his opponent savagely. Capt. McCrystal is also a ready talker, and he retorted in kind.

Finally this debate was squelched as irrelevant, and a vote was at last about to be reached on the Colonelcy. Before it was taken Capt. Healy arose impressively, and, begging for the indulgence of the meeting for a few moments, began to speak.

Capt. Healy Opens Fire.

"I can go down this room and shake hands with every officer in it," he said, "with the exception of that man there," pointing to Capt. McCrystal. "He has gone out canvassing for the Colonelcy with the idea of getting himself made Lieutenant Colonel, hoping that if the Colonel steps out he will go up to his place. In canvassing for the place of Lieutenant Colonel he has gone back on all he used to hold as true. I remember the day when the five Captains of the Sixty-ninth went down to Gen. Fitzgerald in the dark days of 1894. Capt. McCrystal was then called upon to tell what he thought of our commanding officer. Major Duffy was then in command. He told Gen. Fitzgerald that Duffy was entirely incompetent to command, and made other charges against him, but now this same man McCrystal goes about lauding the merits of Lieut. Col. Duffy. If what he said was true then, why does he take this stand to-day?"

The meeting was in a tumult. Half a dozen rose to their feet to speak. Finally McCrystal made his voice heard. "I deny that I made any such statements as Capt. Healy has charged," he said.

"What!" shouted Healy. "You dare say that you did not say that Duffy was incompetent and unfit? Why, man, there are four officers here who will make affidavit that you said it. Will you deny that now?"

Again McCrystal insisted that he was being misquoted. "Things were entirely different then from what they are now, and what might have been true then would not be true now," he shouted.

Again Healy jumped to his feet. "If you mean to say that you did not say what I charge you with having said at the conference with Gen. Fitzgerald, I can only say that you lie."

A deep silence fell upon the room.

"No such epithets can change the fact that I am being misquoted here deliberately," said McCrystal in a loud tone.

"Misquote you?" cried Capt. Healy. "How dare you sit there and try to squirm out of what you once said. I'll stake my commission as Captain against your commission and leave the proof to the judgment of any honest men. You dare not submit it to such a test."

Capt. Healy had walked down toward Capt. McCrystal with his hand clenched, and it looked for a moment as if he would aim a blow at his young opponent, but several other officers got between them and induced Capt. Healy to go back to his chair. Capt. McCrystal declared he would not be browbeaten and that his time for explanation would come later.

"When that time comes, either here or elsewhere," said Capt. Healy, "I am ready for you."

After more discussion of a desultory character a vote was taken for Colonel, with this result: Duffy, 11; Lynch, 5, and Spellman, 4. A second ballot was taken, on which Duffy gained two votes. The meeting then adjourned, with one-half of the officers not speaking to the other half, and with several predicting that something would drop before "to-morrow night."

BURGLAR KILLED BY A FALL.

Was Climbing Over an Extension of a Tenth Avenue House.

While Patrolman Thomas Walsh was passing along lower Tenth Avenue about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning he heard a crash in the yard at No. 54, and went inside to investigate. There he found the unconscious form of a man lying on the ground, having evidently fallen from the roof of an extension, a distance of twenty-five feet. Walsh sent for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, but before its arrival the man was dead. The ambulance surgeon said that both legs were broken by the fall, and that fatal internal injuries had been received. The body was removed to the Charles Street Station.

In the man's pockets were found a prayer book and a piece of paper on which was written: "I am William Corcoran. If anything should happen to me notify John Wilson, care of Parks, Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street." Parks is a saloon keeper, and John Wilson turned out to be one of his bartenders and Corcoran's brother-in-law.

Investigation showed that it was the purpose of Corcoran and a companion to enter the saloon of John Gobber, at 460 West Fourteenth Street, by climbing over various extensions on Tenth Avenue until they had reached a point from which they could drop into the yard in the rear. They had succeeded in mounting the first extension with a ladder, and had placed the ladder to mount the first extension at No. 56. Then in some way the burglar lost his footing and fell to the ground.

A lodger in one of the houses near by, who was aroused by the noise when Corcoran fell, looked out of his window just in time to see a man run away and disappear. All efforts to find the escaped burglar failed.

COAL TRADE STATISTICS.

Output Exports and Imports of the United States During 1897—Great Britain's Exports.

The twenty-fifth annual number of The Coal Trade, a yearly publication, edited by Frederick E. Saward, has just been issued. Its pages are devoted to matters relating to coal production, prices, transportation, &c., in the United States and abroad, for the year 1897. According to Mr. Saward the anthracite trade shows a falling off in tonnage produced while the bituminous trade is on the increase. The total output of anthracite coal for the year was 46,182,699 gross tons, as against 48,523,287 gross tons for 1896, while the bituminous output was 145,529,936 net tons, an increase of 8,246,157 net tons over the preceding year. Pennsylvania's output of bituminous coal was 54,674,452 tons, Illinois followed with 20,072,758 tons, and West Virginia came next with 13,500,000, only 1,000,000 tons more than Ohio's output.

The export of anthracite coal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was 1,274,417 gross tons, against 1,394,881 tons for the year ending June 30, 1896. The exports of bituminous coal for the same period was 2,384,069 gross tons, an increase of 137,785 tons over the preceding year. The imports were 1,283,829 gross tons, as against 1,243,835. The imports from British North America were 836,835 gross tons, while the exports shipped to British North America were 2,975,813 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1896 of 70,152 gross tons. The exports shipped to Cuba were 254,244 gross tons, against 246,358 tons for 1896, and 415,301 tons for 1895, while Mexico received the next largest amount, 219,111 tons having been shipped there, an increase of 97,842 tons over the preceding year.

The exports of coal from Great Britain for the year amounted to 37,102,188 tons, exclusive of the coal for use of steamers in foreign trade, amounting to about 10,000,000 tons annually, an increase of 2,840,061 tons over the year 1896.

In speaking of the prices for anthracite coal in the United States Mr. Saward says:

"Circular prices really amounted to very little during the entire year, and in this respect the season was a peculiar one. In January the list was supposed to be $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove—merely nominal figures, and 5 per cent. off was the rule. At the close of the year it is said that anthracite could be had free on board at the New York loading ports at the following: $3.40 to $3.50 for grate, $3.75 to $4 per ton for egg, $3.85 to $4.10 for stove, $3.60 to $3.80 for chestnut, $1.65 to $2.15 for No. 1 buckwheat, and $1.40 to $1.70 for No. 2 buckwheat, according to grade of coal offered. The tonnage record for largest monthly business was broken twice in the past year, and while a large proportion is now made up of the small coals, it is evident that there are strong competitors with anthracite and that the demand for this fuel for domestic purposes is not increasing in proportion with the growth of population."

LAUNCH'S ENGINE DISABLED.

Men Taken Off Would Say Little About Their Movements.

Three men were sitting on the porch of the Seaburn Hotel at Sea Girt, L. I., yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock when they noticed a naphtha launch displaying signals of distress off Coney Island Point. The men were William Sutcliffe, a well-known Republican politician in the Third Ward of Brooklyn; Charles Weissner of 171 Pearl Street, Manhattan, and Leonard Weigand of 86 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

They put off in a whaleboat and took off three men, who said that the vessel's engines were broken. They refused to say anything about themselves except that they were taking soundings, and that the leader of the party was named José Garcia, and lived at Aqueduct, L. I. The launch was named Loretta. Garcia telegraphed to New York for a tug, and the party came to Brooklyn on a train.

GANDALFO AND HIS ORANGES.

Threatened Mrs. Murray with Arrest and the Magistrate Rebuked Him.

John S. Gandalfo, the young Italian fruiterer whose arrest followed his attempt on Saturday to get payment from Mrs. Evelyn Murray of 48 West Seventy-third Street for fruit he claimed she had unjustly taken from him, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the West Side Court, yesterday. Mrs. Murray and Gandalfo each gave a version of the story of the fruiterer's visit to her home. Mrs. Murray said that she took the extra fruit to pay for a deficiency in the quantity of mushrooms he had sent her, and for which she had paid 58 cents beforehand. She ordered the mushrooms, she said, one day last week, and paid for them, and, when they did not come, went to Gandalfo to have the mistake rectified. He explained that they had been sent to the wrong address, but sent her another quantity, which she said she found to be short, and she confiscated some fruit she had ordered without paying for it.

Magistrate Wentworth dismissed all the parties in the case, and was leaving the courtroom when Mrs. Murray called out that Gandalfo was threatening to have her arrested if she did not pay for the oranges she had taken. The Magistrate lectured Gandalfo and threatened him with arrest if he annoyed the woman. He then shouted to Gandalfo at the top of his voice: "If you open your mouth again in this court I will have you locked up. Now, go on about your business." Gandalfo went.

Dr. John Hall Rapidly Recovering.

It was stated yesterday that Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is rapidly convalescing and contemplates participating in communion services next Sunday. Dr. Hall had it announced from the pulpit of his church yesterday that he would participate in some of the church meetings this week. The Fifth Avenue Church pulpit was filled by the Rev. Dr. J. Ralston Smith of this city and formerly of Yonkers, assisted by the Rev. Clifford Barnes of Chicago. The latter will assist Dr. Hall in his work until he is strong enough to assume the entire functions. The appearance in the pulpit of Dr. Smith, who is the Stated Clerk of the Synod of this district, was taken as signifying that the recent troubles of the church would not be made a matter of discussion by the Synod at its next ecumenical session.

Christian Alliance Meeting.

There were almost continuous sessions yesterday at the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the members of the Christian and Missionary Alliance beginning the conference of Easter week. Services began at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a meeting for prayer and praise, led by the Rev. H. C. McBride, a well-known evangelist. At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor at the Tabernacle, delivered a sermon on the second coming of Christ, taking his text from the Second Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, i., 11. Among those who delivered addresses were the Rev. F. L. Chapell of Boston, the Rev. A. C. Peck, the Rev. F. H. Senft of Pennsylvania, the Rev. B. Angell, and Mr. and Mrs. Weaver.

Epworth League Meeting.

The eighth anniversary of the New York Conference, Epworth League, was held last night at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. In the absence of the Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., General Secretary of the Epworth League, who was to have been the speaker of the evening, R. R. Doherty, Ph. D., delivered a short address congratulating the members on their good work during the past year. Others who spoke were Dr. P. N. Chase, President of the New York Conference, Epworth League, who presided; the Rev. Albert Swift, Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation, and C. W. Fuess, President of the New York District League.

Music at Calvary Church.

The twenty-ninth special musical service at the Calvary Episcopal Church last night drew together a large audience. A cantata entitled "The Last Night in Bethany," by C. Lee Williams, divided into choruses, solos, and recitatives, was given. The Calvary Church choir and the organist, Clement R. Gale, did excellent work. The rector of the church, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, opened the service with prayer.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquis L. Mann celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last evening at their home, 614 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. A large number of their friends assembled to offer congratulations and presented the couple with many presents. An elaborate luncheon was served at midnight.

BROOKLYN MURDER CASE

Police Still Unable to Discover Who Inflicted the Stab Wounds on Carrington.

HIS WIFE'S DEATH LIKELY

Her Ante-Mortem Statement—Dr. Hawxhurst Says the Dead Man Could Not Have Inflicted the Cut Which Pierced the Jugular Vein.

Some progress was made yesterday by the Brooklyn police in the direction of clearing up the mystery of the savage affray in which Albert Carrington lost his life on Saturday night at 158 Lawrence Street. It still remains puzzling and mysterious, however, and has so many contradictory and almost unaccountable features about it as to make it a most remarkable crime.

The first reports made it appear that Carrington, being jealous of his wife, deliberately and artfully gathered together the three objects of his enmity, Mrs. Carrington and the two boarders, William P. Byrnes and Charles Hill, and had then opened fire on them, and ended by killing himself. The later discovery of stab wounds on his body first proved the occurrence of a terrible struggle.

The woman, who is likely to die from the wound in her head, made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Burger yesterday. Byrnes has a wound in the neck which is painful but not dangerous. He and Hill made statements yesterday. There are two strange and remarkable features in these statements. The first is that, although none of the three had an opportunity to communicate with the others, so far as is known, after the shooting and stabbing, they all tell the same story, and that that story is apparently false. The other is that although the man who stabbed Carrington to death seems to have done it in self-defense, the three survivors prefer not to make that plea and stoutly affirm that Carrington killed himself. Another feature of the case is the discovery of a letter addressed by Carrington to his brother, from which it appears that he contemplated suicide and perhaps murder; and yet he talked to Detective Murphy three-quarters of an hour before the crime in such a way as to convince the detective that he was contemplating nothing but the sale of his furniture and abandonment of his wife.

The letter left for his brother makes it clear that whatever Carrington intended to do, he came to his determination after learning that his wife had instituted proceedings against him for a limited divorce. This seems to have been the last straw. Up to that time he had evidently intended to make the best of it and leave her, but the prospect of having her go on the stand and, as he put it in his letter, "lie about me," drove him to desperation.

The police think that Carrington bought the revolver, which was a brand-new one, on Saturday; that he called his wife and the two men into the room and opened fire on them, and that one of them, probably Byrnes, seized the knife in self-defense and stabbed Carrington.

Byrnes's Story.

The story told by Byrnes is much the same as Hill's. Hill said he had his back to the other persons in the room, and was first apprised of the trouble by the sound of two pistol shots; that he ducked in time to avoid a third, and then ran out of the house. Byrnes, in his statement, after describing how Carrington called his wife into the room to "talk matters over," said:

"Carrington said, 'I want to talk about the separation.' She said, 'Let's talk about the rooms.' He said, 'We'll talk about both matters.' He then drew a revolver and fired at Mrs. Carrington, then turned and fired at me. I felt the bullet strike me in the neck and jumped under the bed and remained there. I heard two more shots, and then heard something spattering on the floor. A man came in the room and went out again. I crawled from under the bed, and, jumping to my feet, I saw Carrington jabbing himself in the throat with a knife. He was covered with blood, and blood was on the floor and all over the room. I went down stairs and saw Mrs. Carrington sitting on the stairs covered with blood. Hill was nowhere to be seen."

Mrs. Carrington said that the first shot was fired at her and she fell on the bed unconscious. When she came to herself there was a body lying on the floor. She did not stop to see whose it was, but ran down stairs and fell at the foot of the stairway.

The man whom Byrnes heard come in the room and walk out again was an old man named Darcy, who lives in the house. It will be noticed that, according to Byrnes's story, Darcy came into the room while he was under the bed, and before Carrington stabbed himself. But, according to the story told by Darcy to the police, when he came into the room Carrington was standing up in the middle of it, grasping a chair, and blood was flowing from numerous wounds. If Darcy's story is true, Carrington was stabbed before Byrnes got from under the bed and left the room. Darcy heard the shooting, came in to see what the matter was, and, seeing Carrington dying in the middle of the room, rushed out to raise an alarm.

Dr. Hawxhurst's Examination.

An autopsy was performed on Carrington's body yesterday by Dr. Hawxhurst, acting Coroner's Physician, at an undertaking shop at 15 Greene Avenue. The examination showed that the cause of death was a stab in the throat, opening the jugular vein. There were two stab wounds in the right side of the throat, and two in the left; two between the ribs, perforating the lung; one in the back of the head, and one in the neck.

There was no bullet mark on Carrington's body. The wound, which was at first thought to have been made by a bullet, was the stab wound in the back of the head. Dr. Hawxhurst says that this wound could not possibly have been inflicted by Carrington himself, nor could the wound in the throat which pierced the jugular vein have been self-inflicted.

The fourth bullet, which was supposed to have lodged in Carrington's head, was found yesterday imbedded in the wall. Two chambers of the revolver were loaded when found, and one shot struck Byrnes, one Mrs. Carrington, and the third smashed the looking glass when Hill dodged.

The letter found was addressed to William H. Carrington of Rochester, the dead man's brother, who arrived in Brooklyn yesterday and took possession of the house. It reads in part as follows:

"I will all my household to you. You will find my will in a satchel. Forgive me, but sooner than see my wife go on the stand in a suit for separation and lie about me I will make an end. My wife has been untrue to me, and I have caught her."

Byrnes and Hill are both under arrest charged with homicide. Hill is in Raymond Street Jail and Byrnes in the Homeopathic Hospital.

Unitarian Vesper Service.

In the Church of The Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the second series of vesper service addresses, as arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York, was continued last evening. As usual, there were two addresses. The Rev. William M. Brundage of Albany and the Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah were the speakers. "The Origin and Nature of the Christian Church" was the title of Mr. Brundage's discourse, and Dr. Savage discussed "The Church, Its Spirit and Its Forms."

Meeting of Irish Brigade Veterans.

The Meagher's Irish Brigade, veterans, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. It was decided that the old battle flags and emblems of the association be collected and placed near the niche reserved for the statue of Phil Sheridan in Gen. Grant's tomb. Gens. Nugent and Cavanagh, members of the brigade, made speeches in which they said that the survivors of the brigade are at the Nation's call in case war should be declared, and their sentiments were heartily indorsed.

His Foot Cut Off by a Trolley Car.

Daniel Howell, twenty-one years old, of 114 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was struck by a trolley car of the North Hudson Railway Company at the Hoboken Ferry, at the foot of Newark Street, yesterday. His left foot was cut off at the ankle and his right foot was badly crushed. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The motorman was not arrested.

Don't worry about fit.

We wouldn't be so particular about cloth and work, only to skip what is even more essential—we make to fit.

But, please don't insist upon the altering of Spring overcoats to fit you snugly, when Fashion insist upon their being big and loose. $15 to $30.

Everything new in hats, furnishings and shoes for Spring, for men and boys, is ready.

Our Spring book is also ready.

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SNEAK THIEF IN A CHURCH.

Tried to Steal a Coat, and Arrested After Much Commotion.

The services at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, at 310 East Forty-second Street, were rudely interrupted by a sneak thief last evening, who was caught by Benjamin F. Davis, the sexton, in the act of stealing a coat from Joseph Miller, a member of the church, who lives at 743 First Avenue. Miller had entered the church late and went to a rear pew and carelessly threw his overcoat over the back of the pew. He became absorbed in the services.

Two young men had previously entered the church. They aroused the suspicions of Sexton Davis. As soon as Miller had become interested one of these young men seized his coat and was about to make off with it when Davis grabbed him. There was a lively tussle in the rear of the church, several members going to the assistance of the sexton. Policeman Widder of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was called and arrested the young man, who gave the name of William Reilly, twenty-one years of age, and living at 41 East Fifty-fifth Street. His confederate got away.

ARTILLERYMAN MISSING.

Thought to Have Been Drowned—Three Companions Saved.

Four artillerymen from Fort Slocum visited New Rochelle Saturday night. About midnight they started for the fort in a boat in which they had come. A strong wind was blowing. When off the Glen Island bathing beach the boat upset. It is said the men attempted to make a shift of positions in the boat in order to change places at the oars. The four men got hold of the overturned boat and clung on. Their cries were heard by the sentries at the fort, and by Antonio Baldino, the watchman on Glen Island. Alexander Newkirk and the watchman put out from the island and rescued three of the men and took them ashore at New Rochelle.

What became of the other man is not known, but it is supposed he was drowned. The Glen Island men say there were but three men when they reached the boat. It is possible the man started to swim to the fort and was picked up by a boat from the fort. A Sergeant of the fort said yesterday that no one was missing from the fort, but he thought there might be without his knowing it.

TWO YOUNG BURGLARS CAUGHT.

One Leads Citizens in Scant Attire and an Officer a Chase.

Thomas Mutti, fifteen years old, of 215 Bleecker Street, and Henry Brown, nineteen years old, of 198 East Forty-eighth Street, were held in $1,000 bail each for trial yesterday in the Yorkville Court on a charge of attempted burglary.

Patrolman Ocker of the East Fifty-first Street Station at 5 o'clock yesterday morning caught sight of Brown standing in front of John Schneider's barber's shop, at 958 Second Avenue, making signs with his fingers to some one inside the place. When accosted by the officer, Brown pretended to be deaf and dumb, but Ocker, looking into the shop, saw Mutti crawling out of the rear window of the place. The policeman whistled and rapped with his night stick, awakening every resident on the block, who thought there was a fire, and many of them ran to the street in scant attire. Having caught cold any way, they volunteered to assist in the chase of the burglar, who was caught in the yard of the Fiftieth Street Baptist Church. The boys had forced the front fanlight of the barber's shop.

CHURCHILL SAID TO BE SOUTH.

Ex-Consul General's Wife Saw a Letter Purporting to be from Him.

It was reported yesterday that William Churchill, the magazine writer and ex-United States Consul General to Samoa, who disappeared rather mysteriously a week ago from his home, at 163 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, has been located in Charleston, S. C. Capt. Corwin of the Clymer Street Station was informed that Mrs. Churchill had received a letter to this effect Saturday. Mrs. Churchill emphatically denied the statement, and declared that she had no direct tidings of her husband. Last night at her home she said that early in the day she was shown a letter ostensibly written by her husband in Charleston on March 30.

"I was requested," said Mrs. Churchill, "not to reveal the name of the person who received the letter. I saw the letter, and the handwriting resembles my husband's. From the contents of the letter I am of the opinion that Mr. Churchill is mentally deranged, but will be all right again. I'm in hopes that he is still alive and that I'll soon see him. I am still very ill and not able to get out of bed, and my only wish is for him to come back."

PRESENTATION TO J. H. STARIN.

His Employes Unveil a Statue of Justice at Glen Island.

John H. Starin, the veteran boatman, was yesterday afternoon presented with a bronze statue of Justice by his 2,000 employes. It was in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of his business. There were about 2,000 persons at the presentation. They went to Glen Island on the Laura M. Starin, reaching the island pier at 1 o'clock.

At the residence of their employer the men formed a double column from the house to the statue, which was erected in front of the building. Mr. Starin was called out, and in company with Gen. Carroll, his son-in-law, walked to the statue. The figure was placed in position on Saturday and was covered with the American flag. Mr. Starin was greeted with cheers and the band played "Hail to the Chief." George Moser of the accountants' office made the speech of presentation. Mr. Starin expressed gratitude at the gift, and said he accepted the token in the spirit in which it was given, but was sorry the men had not put their money to more effective use, such as providing something for their families as a mark that they remembered the day.

Addresses were made by Mr. Renie of the Port Richmond shipyards conducted by Mr. Starin, and by John Gleason, Superintendent of the Cortlandt Street pier. There was a banquet afterward in the Casino.

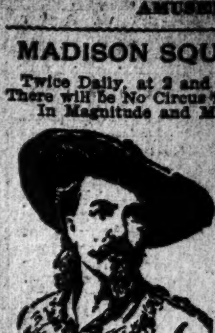
The statue is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and with the pedestal stands 30 feet from the ground. It was modeled by the sculptor Mathurin Moreau, and was cast in the Val d'Orne foundry, Paris. The base is of Quincy granite. On the front of the base is a bronze tablet suitably inscribed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHAS. COGHLAN, "THE ROYAL BOX."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE 8 BELLS.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.



AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily, at 2 and 8, for Limited Season.
There will be No Circus in New York this season.
In Magnitude and Merit Never Equaled.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
EVERY EXHIBITION A GRAND TRIUMPH.
CROWNING COL. CODY'S GLORIOUS CAREER.
Prices 25, 50, 75c., $1. Boxes, $9 & $12.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. THIS WEEK ONLY. Every Evening This Week at 8:30 (except Good Friday) and on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. "The best, the best delivered and the best illustrated that have been heard."—Spirit of the Times.
SERVISS' PICTORIAL LECTURES.
SERVISS' PICTORIAL LECTURES.
Monday eve.........Spain
Tuesday eve.........Peter the Great
Wednesday eve.........The Rhine
Thursday eve.........Napoleon
Saturday at 2:30.........Paris
Saturday eve.........Tell and the Alps
Monday, April 11—Engagement of THE KELCEY SHANNON CO., (with Mr. Kelcey, Miss Shannon, Mr. Le Moyne, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, and others) in the new play by Clyde Fitch, entitled THE MOTH AND THE FLAME. Seats for the first fortnight now ready.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evg. this week only THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, and Marguerite Lemon. Last Matinées Wednesday and Sat'y. *No performance Good Friday. *Next Week: Miss Rehan in 4 Farewell Performances. Seats now ready. Monday, Miss Rehan as Katherine (last time). Tuesday, Miss Rehan as Peggy (last time). Wednesday Mat. & Eve., Miss Rehan as Rosalind. *A bound copy of The Ada Rehan book, (profusely illustrated,) given to all attending Wednesday eve'g, April 13. *Friday evening, April 15, LA POUPEE.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, CHICKERING HALL. Anton Seidl's Orchestra. Henry P. Schmidt, Xavar Scharwenka, Conductors. Nahan Franko, Concert Master. SIXTH CONCERT Tues. Aft., April 5th, at 3. Xaver Scharwenka will play the Chickering Piano. Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission, 50 cts. On sale at Chickering Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. 5th Aft. Concert, Apr. 7, at 2:15. 5th Ev'g Concert, Apr. 9, at 8:15. By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.) Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU. Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr. 500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

WALLACK'S. MATINEE ONLY SATURDAY. CLOSED THIS WEEK. BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11, THE BOSTONIANS In a special revival of ROBIN HOOD. Seats now on sale. Box office open every day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS. Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c. Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Francesca Redding, Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, G. W. Littlefield, Many other stars. Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

BIJOU THEATRE. TO-NIGHT!! Advent of the Newest Comedy Hit, by W. H. Alilderdice, THE OLD COAT. Presented by the Smyth and Rice Comedy Co.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 2147-38th. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. 5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO. Gorgeously staged and costumed.—Journal. ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Sat. Mat. 25c., 50c. To follow—Double Bill—I Pagliacci & Billee Taylor.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON Tuesday evening, April 5, at 8:15. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night—Benefit Performance for George Herrmann and George Bischel. "Die schoene Galathe" and "The Little Lambs." Operette by Varney. Wed'y, Arion Night, The Little Lambs. Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Ev., The Little Lambs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TUESDAY EVENING. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors. Next Wednesday Afternoon, Matinée, UNDER THE RED ROBE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle or Balcony, 50c. THE GIRL FROM PARIS. FIRST TIME OFF B'WAY. Last Performances.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. SAT. WM. H. CRANE. A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance. NEXT WEEK—SOUSA'S BRIDE-ELECT.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER. TO-NIGHT, 50th Perf. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. 23d St. and 4th Av. ADMISSION.........25c.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. LAST SEVEN TIMES. MRS. FISKE IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. APRIL 12—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Designed & Manuf'd by Gorham Silversmiths.

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY AND 33D ST. WAY DOWN EAST. MATINEES WED. & SAT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. "AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

CASINO! IN GAY N. Y. Gay New York features this week! 500th Time, Apr. 20! Gay Souvenirs. With Walter Jones.

COLUMBUS. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending April 2	3,276,562
Same week last year	1,820,055
Stocks to date this year	28,943,151
Corresponding date last year	11,736,521

Bonds for the week	$12,759,661
Same week last year	6,438,000
Bonds to date this year	243,207,861
Corresponding date last year	115,004,498

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

FIRST QUARTER, 1898.

How Wall Street Prices Have Fluctuated During the First Three Months of This Year.

The first business quarter of 1898 ended last Thursday. The three months have been marked by a continued growth and expansion of general business throughout the country, which, although somewhat retarded by recent widespread fears of war with Spain, has gone on fulfilling the promises of the beginning of the year. In practically all business lines there has been an improvement, which, although possibly not as rapid as some people would like to see, has been important and productive of good results. The war scare, which to a greater or less extent has affected business ever since the beginning of the year and which became really serious after the Maine tragedy in Havana Harbor, has beyond doubt affected trade and staid progress. Nevertheless, there has been expansion of business more than sufficient to warrant strong confidence on the part of American business men.

In Wall Street the quarter has been productive of much activity. In its first half—to Feb. 15, the date of the Maine disaster—there was a bull market, but from that time up to March 31 the Street was in a state of panic. Both market movements were accompanied by much activity. In the three months transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated about 28,000,000 shares, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of approximately 17,000,000. There were transactions in $239,465,400 bonds, an increase over the first quarter of 1897 of $127,068,902. Both of these increases are phenomenal.

A Notable Quarter.

In the bull market of January and the early part of February stock market prices got up close to their boom level of September, 1897. In the panics that followed declines were sharp and losses of much consequence. At the close of the quarter quotations are down in most instances below where they were at the opening of the year.

It has been a quarter of excitement and of uncertainty and apprehensions. Possibly the three months have been more noteworthy in these respects than any other like period for years. For the greater part of the quarter Wall Street has been enthusiastic and on the qui vive awaiting developments. Fluctuations in stocks in many instances have been violent.

The Range of Prices.

The following table shows the quarter's fluctuations, giving the opening prices on Jan. 3, the highest, lowest, and closing on March 31—a complete summary of the range of prices of eighty of the most active stocks:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Cotton Oil	22¼	23⅝	15½	17½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	75½	77½	66	69½
Am. Spirits Mfg	8¼	9¾	6⅛	7½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20	22⅝	16	17
Am. Sug. Ref. Co	140⅝	146	107½	119
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	114¾	116	108	[illegible]
American Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & S. F	13	13⅝	10⅜	11½
A., Top. & S. F. pf	30⅝	32⅞	22⅞	25⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	14	19	12⅝	17
Brooklyn R. T	37⅝	42¾	35	39
Brooklyn Union Gas	110	125	106	113½
Canada Southern	51½	57⅝	44½	48
Canadian Pacific	84	90⅝	79	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Q	[illegible]	103½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Gt. West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Ind. & Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7
C., Ind. & Louis. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N'west	121½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]
Chi. Term. Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., C., C. & St. L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	106¼	108⅞	96⅝	99⅝
K. C., Pitts. & G	20¼	24½	18⅝	20⅝
Laclede Gas	44	48	37½	41½
L. E. & Western pf	70½	76¼	66	69½
Lake Shore	170⅝	194	170⅝	185½
Louis. & Nash	56⅝	60½	45	50⅝
Manhattan Con	111⅝	120½	91	98¼
Met. Street Ry	130	171½	125¼	139⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	100	114⅝	99½	105½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36¼	41	28⅝	33⅝
Missouri Pacific	34	35⅝	22	26⅝
Nat. Lead Co	37⅝	37⅝	26¼	30
New Jersey Cent	96	98½	86½	93
New York Central	106	119⅝	105	111⅝
N. Y., Sus. & West	18	18	8	14
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	33⅝	38	23	28
Norfolk & W. pf	47	56¼	42½	46
Northern Pacific	21½	28⅝	19	23⅝
Northern Pacific pf	59½	69	56⅝	62⅝
Ont. & Western	15⅝	18⅝	13⅝	14⅝
Ore. R. & N. pf	68	72½	67	67
Pacific Mail	29⅝	32⅝	22	26¼
Pennsylvania R. R	115	120⅝	110⅝	114½
People's Gas, Chi	96⅝	99½	86½	93½
P., C., C., & St. L	39¼	46½	38⅝	42⅝
Pull. Pal. Car Co	173	189⅝	165	175
Reading	22¼	23⅝	15½	16⅝
Reading 1st pf	51	54⅝	36	41
Reading 2d pf	27⅝	29	18⅝	20⅝
St. J. & Grand Isl	8	8⅝	5½	6⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	56	45	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	19	22½	15	17
St. L. & San Fran	7½	7⅝	6	6½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56⅝	58⅝	52½	56
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	26¼	28	22½	26½
St. Paul & Omaha	77½	79	65	71½
Southern Pacific	20½	22	18¼	14
Southern Railway	9½	9⅞	7⅞	8⅝
South. Railway pf	31½	33¼	23⅝	26½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	28½	17	20½
Texas Pacific	11	12⅝	8⅝	10½
Union Pacific pf	62½	63⅝	45⅞	52⅝
U. S. Leather pf	63½	67	53⅝	57½
U. S. Rubber	16⅞	21⅞	14¼	17
U. S. Rubber pf	64	74⅝	60	66½
Wabash pf	18	19⅝	14¼	15⅝
West. Un. Tel	91⅝	93⅝	82½	86½

The Year's Beginning.

The business year opened with sentiment generally bullish, with widespread confidence both in security market and general trade improvement, with money cheap, and with important financial interests ranged on the bull side of the stock market. The Cuban question was not at the beginning of the year a live issue in so far as Wall Street was concerned, and in fact the only dark spot in the situation was the rate cutting in the West. In a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review on Jan. 3 President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul Railroad stated openly that rates were demoralized and pointed out that while they were so large earnings could not be expected of the railroads. About the same time several other Presidents of important railroad systems made statements to the same effect, and for several days after the opening of the business year Wall Street was much exercised over the rate situation, to the detriment of prices.

At this time the market was not active, daily transactions on the New York Stock Exchange averaging between 200,000 and 250,000 shares. The bear party, made up chiefly of the professional talent of the Street, was large and aggressive—and also playful. One day it fooled the Street and broke prices on a jocular story that Mr. Russell Sage was seriously ill. Mr. Sage appeared at his office on the following day and prices recovered.

It may or may not have been Mr. Sage's return to health and to business that brought about the change, but, strangely enough, from that day on the market showed considerable strength and buoyancy. Before the end of the first week of January the market had broadened, London showed signs of new interest in American stocks, general advances in prices were made, and the market took on an aspect of cheerfulness and buoyancy. With the close of each week, however, the bear traders continued to receive positive assurances from Washington that on the following Monday the United States Supreme Court would hand down its decision in the long-pending maximum rate case. When on Monday the decision failed to come it was the plan of these traders to be disappointed and to sell stocks because of their disappointment.

It was announced on Jan. 10 that the Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to suspend the long and short haul clause of the law on Northwestern business in order to allow the American roads to compete with the Canadian lines for that traffic. This announcement was met with enthusiasm, and led to buying of a good character. The commission houses were making themselves felt about this time, and the traction stocks began to attract attention by their new strength. Money continued easy, and there was buying both by London and domestic banking interests.

About the middle of January came the first intimations of the New York [illegible] war scare of the year, the Washington news being disquieting and accompanied by selling from that city. For a few days around the 15th of the month the general market, with the exception of the Vanderbilts and the local traction shares, was weak, the traders hammering stocks on bearish news from Washington. The Klondike shares were also exceptions to the weakness, showing strength on their steadily increasing earnings and brightening prospects. Senator Teller's cheap-money resolution in the Senate proved a bear card, there being a widespread belief that the Senate would indorse the bill and declare itself for cheap money. This it did Jan. 21, and the market was weak in consequence. Wall Street was at the same time watching Washington for two other developments—Cuban affairs and the maximum rate case. The local traction and the Vanderbilt shares continued strong in the face of this weakness. On Jan. 24 it was announced that an American warship was to be sent to Havana, and the stock market responded to this news with a sharp break.

Following this the market became strong again, and up to the end of the first week in February continued buoyant. Toward the end of the month there were many favorable developments. The Lake Shore deal became practically assured, and on Jan. 26 the Rock Island refunding announcement was made. On the 27th President McKinley spoke at a banquet in New York given by the Manufacturers' Association, which exerted considerable influence.

At the End of the Bull Market.

During the first week of February the market was strong on buying of the best character, and on several bullish developments. On the first of the month the House of Representatives killed the Teller cheap credit resolution, and on the 4th the Lake Shore merger was announced. This latter event was the signal for enthusiastic buying of all the Vanderbilt shares, and Wall Street began to compare the importance of the scheme with that of the West Shore deal in 1885.

On the 7th of the month, however, Washington trotted out the Cuban bugaboo again, and the market again showed weakness. Immediately following came the unfortunate de Lome episode, and the financial centres were thrown into a fever of uncertainty over the probable outcome of the matter. With Minister de Lome's withdrawal from Washington came a rally, but it was not permanent. Fears that the de Lome incident would lead to serious complications in the Cuban situation were many, and the market was decidedly weak up to Feb. 15. On that day there was a substantial rally in the market, stocks recovering sharply on the generally improved sentiment.

The Maine Disaster.

Then came the Maine disaster. The world was startled on the morning of the 16th by the news that an American battleship had been blown up in Havana Harbor. In the stock market weakness prevailed, practically every stock on the list breaking sharply. The action of the Burlington Directors in increasing their dividend rate to 5 per cent. had no effect.

The blowing up of the Maine marked a turning point in the stock market. Previously the general tendency had been upward. Thereafter it was in the opposite direction. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 stocks scored substantial gains. That six weeks marked the culmination of the bull movement which started in November, 1897. In the following table are prices at the beginning of the year, the highest subsequent quotations and the closing figures of Feb. 15 showing the extent of the advance:

	Opening. Jan. 3.	Highest of Year.	Close, Feb. 15.
Atchison pf	30⅝	32⅝	31½
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	37⅝	43⅝	41½
Burlington	99⅝	103⅝	102½
Consolidated Gas	178	195⅝	193½
Louis. & Nash	58¼	60⅝	60
Manhattan	111⅝	120⅝	117¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	36¼	41	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	108	119⅝	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pf	[illegible]	69	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading 1st pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Immediately following the Maine explosion there began in Wall Street a deluge of wild and sensational rumors, which were largely responsible for the panicky sentiment and the nervousness of investors as well as of speculators. Liquidation set in soon after Feb. 15 and continued up to the end of the quarter and beyond. Stocks began to break immediately, the standard issues suffering along with the purely speculative ones. From the 15th to the 24th stocks declined steadily. Following this came a rally lasting for two or three days, and ending in a stampede of the short interest on March 1. With the short interest eliminated, however, weakness again set in, and on March 7 Wall Street had its first panic. The bears had been growing more and more aggressive, and the bulls less and less confident up to that time. Then with the announcement that Spain had requested the recall of Consul General Lee came the smash. Many of the declines, both in stocks and bonds, were severe. Government securities for the first time showed notable weakness. In all quarters there were evidences of liquidation. Practically no attention was paid to the long-expected maximum rate decision which was handed down that day—the event over which Wall Street had so many times worked itself into enthusiasm or panic.

Following the break came a recovery lasting a day or two, but then came liquidation again, and on March 12 there was another panic, which was even worse than the previous one, still lower prices being made by nearly every stock.

The following table shows the extent of the declines on these two breaks in the market, giving the prices made on those days in comparison with closing prices on Feb. 15:

	Close, Feb. 15.	Low, Mh. 7.	Rally.	Low, Mh. 12.
Atchison pf	31½	24⅝	26⅝	22⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	41½	37	40	35
Burlington	102½	90⅛	93⅛	86⅝
Consolidated Gas	193½	178⅝	182½	174½
Louis. & Nash	60	48⅝	51⅝	45½
Manhattan	117¼	98	103⅝	94⅝
Mo., K. & Tex. pf	38⅝	33	35⅛	28⅝
Missouri Pacific	33⅝	24¼	27	22
N. J. Central	96⅝	90	93⅛	89¼
New York Central	118⅝	110	113	107⅞
Northern Pacific pf	66⅝	58⅝	61⅝	56⅝
Northwestern	128⅝	117⅝	120⅝	113¾
Omaha	77⅞	69⅞	70½	65
People's Gas	96⅝	89	92½	87⅝
Reading 1st pf	51½	40	41½	36
Rock Island	91⅝	83	85⅝	80⅝
St. Paul	95⅝	89¼	92½	85⅝
Southern pf	32⅝	26	27⅝	24⅝
Sugar	138⅝	121	126¼	120½
Tobacco	92	86	95	91
Western Union	92⅛	84¼	87½	83½

Prices at the Lowest.

On March 14 there was a general rally in the market, but at the higher prices so made came liquidation again. For two weeks the market continued feverish and sensitive and heavy—a state of affairs which culminated in another smash on March 26. Fluctuations during the interim depended entirely upon the rumors from Washington with which Wall Street was daily deluged. Every bit of news, whether true or not, met immediate response in the market. Chiefly this news was alarming and hence market values went lower and lower.

On Friday, March 25, and in the first hour on the following day the lowest prices of the year were made. In the following table are compared the low prices of March 12, the following rally, the low prices in the break on March 26, and the rally which set in thereafter and made prices at the close of the quarter considerably higher:

	Low, Mh. 12.	Rally.	Low, Mh. 26.	Rally.
Atchison pf	22⅞	25⅝	23½	27⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tran	35	39⅞	35	40⅞
Burlington	86⅝	92½	85⅝	95⅝
Consolidated Gas	174½	181	167	185
Louis. & Nash	45½	50⅝	45	52
Manhattan	94⅝	104⅝	91	102¾
Mo., K. & Tex. pf	28⅝	33⅝	30	35
Missouri Pacific	22	28⅝	22⅝	28¼
New Jersey Central	89¼	95	89⅝	95
New York Central	107⅞	111¼	105	113¼
Northern Pacific pf	56⅝	62⅝	57⅛	64½
Northwestern	113¾	119⅝	113⅝	122¼
Omaha	65	72	65⅝	72
People's Gas	87⅝	92	88⅝	94⅝
Reading 1st pf	36	40⅝	38	42
Rock Island	80⅝	85	80	86⅝
St. Paul	85⅝	90⅝	85½	[illegible]
Southern pf	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	120½	[illegible]	107⅞	[illegible]
Tobacco	91	[illegible]	91½	[illegible]
Western Union	83½	87⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

How Stocks Went Down.

Immediately following the weakness of the 25th and 26th came the sharpest reaction that Wall Street had seen since the Maine disaster. On March 26 there was what was almost a bear panic, and on March [illegible] was another day of the [illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 2, 18

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. April 2. Bid.	Closing Sat. April 2. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending April 2, 2,379,862.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending April 2. First.	Week Ending April 2. High.	Week Ending April 2. Low.	Week Ending April 2. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Apl. 2, 1898.
*107½ Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	100	105	— 7½	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	$2	100	100	100	100	148½	420
22¾ Jan. 10.	15½ Mch 25.	16½	17	+ 1⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	—	—	17	18	16½	17	11	2,430
77½ Feb. 1.	65 Mch 14.	68½	71	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	67½	69¾	67½	69¾	57½	140
130 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	120	125	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	123	127	123	125	112½	183
9½ Jan. 26.	6⅛ Jan. 20.	7⅝	8	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	—	—	6⅝	7½	6⅝	7½	12⅛	1,555
*22¾ Feb. 17.	16 Mch 26.	17	21	+ 1	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000	—	—	17	17	16	17	33⅛	700
146 Jan. 7.	107½ Mch 26.	115¼	115½	+ 5⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	112⅝	122½	110⅝	115¾	111⅝	782,949
116 Jan. 6.	103 Mch 25.	105	106	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	105	110	104	105½	102	2,115
*96 Feb. 11.	*88 Mch 22.	89	90	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	1¼	88½	89	88	89	88	100
101¼ Apl. 1.	83¾ Jan. 24.	99⅞	100	+ 5⅝	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	94¾	101¼	94¾	100	74	83,755
118½ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 28.	115	118	+ 3	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115¼	117	115¼	115¼	106	648
40½ Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	34½	36½	+ ⅜	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	—	—	35½	37½	35	35	25½	1,051
13¾ Feb. 7.	10⅝ Feb. 24.	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	—	—	11	12⅜	11	11¼	10⅝	4,750
33⅝ Feb. 8.	22⅞ Mch 12.	25½	25⅝	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	119,657,300	—	—	24⅜	27½	24⅜	25½	20½	46,695
19 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	15½	16¼	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	16	17½	16	16	14	3,130
7½ Feb. 8.	5½ Jan. 10.	6	6½	—	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	—	—	6	6½	5½	6	..	500
5½ Jan. 21.	2⅝ Mch 21.	2⅝	3	+ ⅝	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	—	—	2⅝	3½	2½	3	9⅜	5,922
48¾ Jan. 18.	35 Mch 12.	38¾	39	+ 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	—	—	36⅝	40¼	36⅝	38⅝	20¼	77,280
125 Jan. 24.	106 Mch 26.	110	112	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	110	116	109	109	98	2,440
6½ Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 23.	4¾	5	+ ⅝	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000	—	—	4	4¼	4	4¼	—	300
57⅞ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	46½	48	+ 2½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	47½	48⅝	47	47⅝	47⅝	2,965
90⅝ Jan. 20.	79 Mch 14.	79⅝	80⅝	+ 1⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	80⅝	82⅝	80¼	80½	47½	2,315
*14½ Feb. 5.	11⅝ Jan. 4.	11½	12½	+ ½	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	..	210
24⅞ Feb. 1.	17¼ Mch 26.	18⅝	19	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	—	—	18	20	17⅝	18½	16¼	24,170
108⅛ Feb. 11.	85⅝ Mch 26.	91⅝	91½	+ 2⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	89⅝	95⅝	89⅝	91⅞	71⅝	826,846
16½ Jan. 8.	9⅝ Feb. 24.	10	10½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	—	—	10	11⅝	9⅝	10½	..	8,850
97½ Jan. 12.	85⅝ Mch 12.	87¼	87½	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	88½	94⅝	88	87½	73⅛	873,111
149½ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 8.	142	144	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	145	146	143	144	132½	664
130⅝ Feb. 11.	118⅛ Mch 12.	118	...	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,283	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	115⅝	122¼	115	118	105	84,145
94½ Jan. 28.	80 Mch 25.	84¼	84⅜	+ 3⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	83	88⅝	82½	84¼	62⅞	110,196
9⅝ Mch 8.	4½ Jan. 3.	7½	8½	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	—	—	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	304
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	27½	28½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	—	—	28½	29	28	28	..	1,000
38¾ Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	27	28	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	26	28½	25½	27	29⅞	6,849
19¾ Jan. 12.	11¼ Mch 26.	11⅝	11½	+ ½	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	—	—	12	12⅝	11⅝	11½	..	8,900
26⅝ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18	20	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	—	—	20	20⅝	18½	18½	19¼	800
7⅛ Jan. 13.	4⅝ Mch 26.	5	6	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000	—	—	5½	6	5½	5½	8⅝	600
8½ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5⅝	6	— ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	—	—	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	3	800
195½ Jan. 25.	167 Mch 26.	177	179	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	171	185	171	177½	156	11,502
37⅝ Jan. 24.	27¼ Mch 25.	30	31	+ 2¾	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	29	30	29	30	..	500
91 Feb. 15.	81 Mch 25.	86	88½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	86	86	86	86	..	140
114½ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	107	110	+ ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	107	110	106⅝	106⅝	102⅝	1,524
52⅝ Feb. 10.	41½ Mch 26.	43½	44½	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	43	45⅝	41⅝	41⅝	38½	3,695
‡135 Jan. 20.	120 Mch 28.	...	...	..	**Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y**	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	120	124	120	124	...	207
111 Feb. 8.	*102¼ Apl. 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	108	45
16¼ Feb. 1.	11⅝ Mch 26.	12⅝	13	+ ⅝	Erie	100,000,000	—	—	12⅝	13½	12½	12½	13⅝	1,635
43⅝ Feb. 11.	31½ Mch 25.	32	32⅝	+ 1½	Erie first preferred	30,000,000	—	—	33	35⅝	32	32⅝	29	4,700
14½ Feb. 14.	10 Mch 12.	—	—	—	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,396,200	—	—	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	—	—	—	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	28	28	28	28	—	50
39⅝ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	33	33¼	+ 1	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32⅝	34¼	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	17,160
162 Feb. 24.	130 Jan. 12.	146	154	—	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	149½	149½	149½	149½	—	135
36¼ Feb. 15.	20¼ Apl. 2.	20¼	23	— 5⅝	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	—	—	24	27	20¼	20¼	—	4,790
*49 Mch 18.	43 Apl. 2.	42	...	—	Homestake	18,650,600	Mch 25, '98.	25c	43	43	43	43	—	500
108⅝ Jan. 31.	96⅝ Mch 26.	99	100	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch 1, '98.	2½	98	101¼	97⅝	99	92½	5,440
55⅝ Jan. 29.	45 Mch 12.	45	51	..	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	83⅝	50
35 Jan. 8.	26 Mch 12.	26	29	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	26½	27½	26½	27½	—	300
24½ Feb. 10.	18⅝ Mch 24.	20⅝	21½	+ 2¼	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000	—	—	19	23	19	21	—	2,520
48 Jan. 19.	37½ Mch 25.	40	42	+ ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40½	42¾	39½	40	22⅞	4,255
94½ Jan. 14.	85 Mch 12.	84	90	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	86	86	86	86	73	67
18⅝ Feb. 1.	12½ Mch 14.	13⅝	15	+ 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	—	—	14	14	14	14	13⅝	100
76¼ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	69	71	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	69½	71	69½	69½	59	462
194⅝ Jan. 29.	170⅝ Jan. 4.	178	180	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	180½	185½	180	180	165⅝	2,470
60½ Jan. 31.	45 Mch 26.	48⅝	49	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	47⅝	52	46⅝	48⅝	45⅞	96,864
120¼ Jan. 14.	91 Mch 26.	96¼	96½	+ 1¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	95½	102¼	93¼	96⅝	88⅝	171,339
51 Feb. 2.	45 Mch 28.	45	55	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,885,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	45	45	45	45	...	200
171½ Feb. 14.	125¼ Mch 26.	138	139	+ 7	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	134	144	131½	138	...	99,715
114⅝ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	103	105	— ⅝	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104	106	102⅝	102⅝	98	2,622
30⅝ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	23½	26	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	—	—	24½	25⅝	24½	25	17	1,100
88¼ Feb. 15.	*82 Mch 29.	78	82	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	82	83	82	83	—	79
59⅝ Feb. 15.	46 Mch 26.	49	55	+ 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	49½	52	49¼	50¼	...	760
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	58	63½	+ ⅝	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	61	63	60⅝	60⅝	44	798
14¼ Jan. 26.	10¼ Mch 26.	10¼	11¼	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	—	—	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝	510
41 Jan. 28.	28⅝ Mch 12.	32½	33½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	—	—	32½	35	30½	32	27⅝	10,481
35⅝ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	26¼	26½	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	25½	28¼	24¼	26	15⅝	28,752
32½ Feb. 7.	26 Mch 23.	27	29	+ 2½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	20	120
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	173	—	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	170	170	170	170	164	22
37⅝ Jan. 7.	26¼ Mch 26.	29	31	+ 1⅝	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	27	31¼	27	28½	23⅝	6,210
109½ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	103	107	+ 1⅝	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼	91	498
19 Jan. 24.	15 Mch 25.	14	17	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	15	16	15	15	...	675
98½ Jan. 8.	86½ Mch 26.	91½	92	+ 3½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	90½	95	89½	92	79½	10,620
119⅝ Jan. 28.	105 Mch 26.	109⅝	110	+ 2⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	107⅝	113½	106⅝	109⅝	100⅝	58,083
*195½ Feb. 2.	*182 Mch 26.	183	187	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	184	185	182½	182½	171⅝	122
15⅝ Jan. 31.	*11½ Mch 24.	11⅝	13	+ 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	—	—	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12	100
40¼ Jan. 29.	28 Mch 25.	30	31½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	—	—	28	28	28	28	...	10
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	12	14	+ ⅝	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	—	—	14	14½	13⅝	14	7	2,020
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	28	32	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	30	32	30	30	23	15
56¼ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	45¼	45⅝	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	45	48	44⅝	45⅝	25⅛	12,835
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5¼	5½	..	North American	39,733,600	—	—	5½	5⅝	5	5½	4	2,450
28⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22⅝	22½	+ 1⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	—	—	21⅝	24⅝	21⅝	22⅝	12⅝	70,240
69 Jan. 31.	56⅝ Mch 12.	61⅝	61¾	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60	64½	59½	61⅝	36⅝	128,353
18⅞ Feb. 2.	13¾ Mch 25.	14¼	14½	+ ⅝	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982	—	—	14½	15¼	14	14⅝	13⅝	9,225
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	27½	30	+ 2½	Oregon Improvement, all installments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25⅝	30	25⅝	27	...	4,180
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	44	47	+ 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	—	—	43	46	43	44	...	1,900
72½ Jan. 20.	65½ Mch 29.	66	69	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	67	67	65½	67	39	380
33⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	28	31¼	+ 3	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	—	—	30	32	28½	30	...	2,065
32⅝ Feb. 4.	22 Mch 26.	23⅝	23½	+ ⅝	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	23	27	23	23⅝	27⅛	11,740
120⅝ Feb. 7.	110⅝ Mch 12.	112½	112⅞	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	113	115½	112	112½	...	10,494
99½ Feb. 11.	86½ Mch 26.	90⅝	90⅝	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	89½	94⅝	89¼	90½	78⅝	73,256
46¼ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	43	46	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,854,827	—	—	44	44	44	44	11½	129
71 Feb. 7.	57 Mch 23.	58	63	+ 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	62	62	60	60	...	400
*172 Apl. 1.	*168 Feb. 25.	168	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4, '98.	1¾	172	172	172	172	...	10
189⅝ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	168	172	+ 2½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	168¼	176	168¼	170	157½	1,825
23⅝ Jan. 6.	15½ Mch 25.	16½	16⅝	+ ½	**Reading**	69,900,000	—	—	16¼	17⅝	16	16⅝	—	14,110
54⅛ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	39	39½	+ 1¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	—	—	37⅝	42	37½	39	—	20,336
29 Jan. 6.	18⅞ Mch 26.	20¼	21	+ ½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	—	—	19⅝	21½	19⅝	20	—	5,830
8⅝ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	5⅝	7	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	—	—	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	—	200
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	48	49	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	49	50	48	48	—	758
22½ Feb. 11.	15 Mch 11.	16	17½	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000	—	—	16	17	16	17	...	304
7⅝ Jan. 8.	6 Mch 26.	6½	7	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	—	—	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	4½	454
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	54⅝	57	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	54⅝	56	54⅝	55	38½	565
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	25⅞	26¼	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000	—	—	25	27¼	25	26	13⅝	4,350
5 Feb. 2.	3⅝ Jan. 24.	4	5	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	—	—	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3½	100
11 Jan. 27.	7¾ Mch 12.	9¼	9½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	—	—	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	6⅝	1,260
*88 Feb. 15.	79 Mch 29.	77	80	—	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,792,686	Mch 1, '98.	2½	79	79	79	79	..	107
138 Mch 5.	*121½ Jan. 6.	130	135	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	134	134	134	134	116	240
79 Feb. 11.	65 Mch 12.	69	70	+ 2¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	68½	72	68½	69	59½	6,630
22 Jan. 12.	13¼ Mch 26.	13⅞	14	+ ½	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	—	—	14	14¼	13½	13⅝	15½	2,300
9⅝ Feb. 10.	7⅛ Mch 26.	8½	8¼	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	120,000,000	—	—	7½	8⅝	7½	8	8½	4,737
33¼ Feb. 11.	23⅝ Mch 26.	25⅝	26½	+ ½	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	25½	27⅝	25¼	26	26¼	19,985
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3⅝	4½	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	—	—	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼	6½	200
28½ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	20	20½	+ 1	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	19	21½	18⅝	19½	25½	12,586
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅞ Mch 12.	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	—	—	10⅛	10⅝	9⅝	10	8½	4,480
194½ Feb. 17.	160 Mch 26.	167	170	+ 2	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	165	170½	165	167	161	3,032
22½ Feb. 23.	16¼ Mch 25.	19⅝	19¼	+ 2¼	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	—	—	17½	21⅛	17⅝	19¼	—	28,368
63⅝ Feb. 2.	45⅝ Mch 12.	51⅝	51½	+ 2½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	—	—	49⅝	55	49⅝	51⅝	—	245,245
10¼ Feb. 18.	6½ Apl. 2.	6½	6⅝	— ½	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182	—	—	7	7⅝	6½	6½	..	82,635
*49 Feb. 8.	40 Jan. 5.	38	42	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	41½	41½	41½	41½	40	30
7⅝ Feb. 5.	5¼ Mch 12.	5½	6	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,900	—	—	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6⅝	905
67 Jan. 31.	53⅝ Mch 26.	56½	58	+ 2¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	55⅞	58½	55	57	55	6,087
21⅞ Feb. 15.	14½ Mch 12.	16	17	— ¼	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16½	19	16⅛	16⅛	13	3,920
74⅝ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	62½	64	—	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	67	68¼	64	64	63⅛	2,838
7⅝ Jan. 12.	6¼ Mch 25.	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅝	**Wabash**	28,000,000	—	—	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	5⅛	1,645
19⅝ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15⅝	16	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	—	—	15	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	13	10,160
102⅝ Jan. 8.	89⅝ Mch 25.	...	...	— ½	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	91	94	90	90	..	4,330
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7½	8¼	—	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	..	2,600
93⅝ Jan. 10.	82¼ Mch 26.	84⅝	85	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85	88½	83⅝	84⅝	80	28,562
3⅝ Jan. 11.	1⅞ Mch 12.	1⅞	2	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	610
16 Jan. 12.	9¼ Mch 12.	8⅝	10⅝	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	..	400
3⅝ Jan. 17.	1⅝ Mch 22.	1½	2	—	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	—	—	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	100

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale at buyers 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 2, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'ng April 2, $12,272,200

	Week Ending April 2, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	65	65	65	65	1
American Tobacco scrip	79½	84	79½	83¾	*94
Ann Arbor 4s	83½	85½	83	83	8
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	4
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	87⅛	91¼	86	86½	548½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57	60½	56⅛	57⅝	2,412½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84	84	83¾	83¾	22
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	6
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg B'ch	117	117	115	115	18
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	93¼	95½	91	91	66
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. col. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106	10
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	88	89½	88	89½	19
Central of Georgia 2d income	13	13½	13	13½	10
Central of Georgia consolidated 5s	87½	87½	87	87	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	111½	112	111½	112	30
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s	102	102½	102	102	84
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	75	78½	75	76½	818
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	112½	113½	112½	112½	25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	55
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	106	106	106	106	19
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	104¼	104¼	104	104	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110	4
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103	104	103	103¾	16
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	96	96	96	96	1
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	83	83	82	82	6
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	81¾	82¼	81¾	81¾	73
Chicago & West. Indiana gen 6s	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	96	96	96	96	2
Colorado Midland 4s, tr. r., all in. paid	19	19¾	19	19¾	10
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	61	63	61	63	20
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd.	73	75	72½	72½	40
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102½	102½	102	102	7
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89½	90	89½	90	6½
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	109	109⅛	108¾	109⅛	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114½	9
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142	141½	141½	9
Erie prior lien 4s	86	89	85½	85½	96
Erie general lien 3-4s	69	71½	68½	68½	52
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	69½	71	68	71	55
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	56	56	56	56	5
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95¾	95½	95¾	95½	20
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
General Electric debenture 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	78	78½	76¾	76¾	26
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109¾	110	109¾	110	11
International & Great Nor. 2d 4½-5s	80	80	78	78	13
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100	100	100	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	98½	98¼	98	98	6
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	78¾	78¾	74	74	21
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	103½	105½	103½	105½	21
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	85¾	86½	85½	85¾	95½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	60¾	61½	58½	59	213½
Kentucky Central 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101	101	7
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	99½	101	99¾	99¾	13
Lake Shore 3½s	103¼	103½	103	103¼	14
Lake Shore 3½s registered	103	103	103	103	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	9
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	100	100⅛	100	100	24
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Long Island Ferry 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	8
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	85¼	86½	85¼	85½	82
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	117	117	117	9
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	92¾	95	92½	92½	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116⅛	116½	116½	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103	103	103	103	10
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109¾	110	109½	109½	116
Mexican International consol. 4s	72	73¼	72	72¾	143
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113	113	113	113	18
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	105	105½	104½	105½	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	95	96	94	94	59
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	63	64½	63	64½	5
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	109	108	109	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96½	96½	93½	93½	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	73	74½	72½	72½	73
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	137	137	137	137	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	13
New York Central deb. 5s	106½	107	106¾	107	47
New York Central deb. 5s registered	106	106	106	106	10
New York Central extended 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
New York Central 1st 7s registered	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115	116	115	116	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103	104¼	101¼	101¼	58
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106½	106	106	70
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	11
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	106	106	105	105	7
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	89	90	89	90	30
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	80½	81½	80½	80¾	73½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59	61	59	59	185
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	93½	94½	93	93	296
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	112	112	112	112	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102¼	100	100	30
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	106	109	106	106	1
Northwestern consol. 7s	141	142	141	142	5
Northwestern gold 7s coupon	115	115	114½	114½	2
Ohio Southern gen. 4s, trust ctfs.	10	10	10	10	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	76½	76½	76½	76½	1
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	54½	57½	54½	55	46
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	108	106	108	17
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	96	99½	96	98½	81½
Oregon Short Line 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	60½	63	60½	62	168
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	93	93½	93	93	82
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76½	77½	76	76	31
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	102	102	102	102	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 1st 4½s, Series A	111	111	111	111	10
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	81	81½	81	81½	6
Reading general 4s	79½	82	79½	80	363
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80¼	81	80	80	86
Rock Island 6s, coupon	130	131	130	131	25
Rock Island 6s, registered	129	129	128	128	10
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼	276
Rock Island 5s, registered	106¼	106½	106¾	106½	15
Rock Island debenture 5s	105	105½	105	105½	27
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	90	92½	87¾	87¾	165
St. L. & Iron Mt., Ark. br. ext 5s	102	102	102	102	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	70½	73½	70½	72½	54
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	114½	114½	114	114	1½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	28
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116½	117½	116½	117½	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75	75	73½	73½	16
St. Louis Southern 2d income	26	26	26	26	3
St. Paul consolidated 7s	143	143	143½	[illegible]	12
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	4
St. Paul gold 7s	143	143	143	143	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	114	114¼	113¼	[illegible]	9
St. Paul 1st, Mineral Point Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117	117	116	116	5
St. Paul Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	103½	103½	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 6s	109½	109¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	56¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52
Southern Railway 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	187
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3

BONDS.

	Week ending April 2, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	98	100	98	99	60
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	30½	32⅜	30½	31	201
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	4
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. r.	45½	45½	45½	45½	5
Union Pacific new 4s	89½	92½	89¾	90	2,481½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	53½	55½	53	53	330
United States Leather 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Wabash 1st 5s	105¼	107¼	105¾	106½	61
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	100	100½	100	100½	7
Wabash debentures, Series B	24	24	24	24	7
Wabash 2d 5s	77	78½	76	76	169
West Shore gtd. 4s	107	108	106½	108	15
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Western Union col. trust 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	50½	52½	50½	52¾	19
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	39	41½	37	37	123

Total sales ... $11,829,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 2, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111½	112½	110	111	6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	119½	121½	119½	121½	21
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	119	123	118¾	120¾	326½
United States 5s, registered	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	15
United States 5s, coupon	111¾	112¾	111	111	18
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	115	115	115	6

Total sales ... $402,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 2, 1898.

Virginia funded deb. 2-3s of 1991	68	69	68	69	49½

Total sales ... $49,500
Grand total ... $12,272,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98½	Mch. 22	98½	Mch. 22
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108¾	Mch. 26	109½	Apr. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	110	Mch. 25	111	Apr. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	Jan. 11	118¾	Mch. 26	121½	Apr 1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128¾	Jan. 12	118¾	Mch. 26	120¾	Apr. 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	111¾	Mch. 31	111¾	Mch. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	110¾	Mch. 26	111	Apr. 1
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 23	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108¾	Mch. 8	108¾	Mch. 8	108¾	Mch. [illegible]
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. [illegible]
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	[illegible]	Mch. 12
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	68	Mch. 16	69	Mch. 31
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	300	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 1	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	202½	Mch. 29	202½	Apr. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 3	146	Mar. 3
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135¾	Feb. 15	135¾	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 28	303	Jan. 28	312	Mar. 28
Republic	157	Mch. 31	157	Mch. 31	157	Mch. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 18	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mch. 30	150	Apr. 1

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 2[illegible]
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York	240	Dec. 6
Citizens'	132	Nov. 10	New York County	800	March 2[illegible]
Columbia	170	May 10	Phenix	100	Dec. [illegible]
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July [illegible]
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 3
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.27	.35	.24	.24	2,200
Argentum	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Breece	.35	.35	.35	.35	900
Con. Cal. & V.	.85	.87	.85	.86	850
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Cr. & C. Ck.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Grip. Cr. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,800
Isabella	.21	.23	.21	.22	1,000
Leadville	.06	.08	.06	.08	1,100
Mexican	.40	.48	.40	.40	1,300
Mollie Gibson	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Mt. Rosa	.10	.11	.10	.11	1,300
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.06	2,000
Plymouth	.14	.14	.14	.14	800
Potosi	.45	.50	.45	.50	700
Savage	.33	.33	.30	.30	600
S. Nevada	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	500
Standard	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	300
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Utah	.13	.16	.13	.15	1,800

Total sales ... 44,950

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.02⅝	.02½	.02½	53,000
Am. Flag.	.05¼	.06	.05	[illegible]	1,700
Anaconda	.24	.25	.23	[illegible]	11,600
Anchoria	.68	.76	.68	.76	900
Cannon B.	.003½	.004¼	.003½	.004	258,000
C. Cr. Con.	.08¼	.09¾	.08¼	.09¾	66,000
Elkton	.70½	.71½	.70½	.71	1,700
Garfield Gr.	.05¾	.06	.05¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Mag.	.007	.007⅛	.006	.007⅛	50,000
G. Fleece	[illegible]	.41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,000
M. Gibson	[illegible]	.21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Rosa	[illegible]	.11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilgrim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Mt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.08	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sentinel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waldorf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yukon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales ... [illegible]

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,[illegible]825. The banks now hold $35,120,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,317,200, an increase in specie of $5,[illegible]600, and a decrease in legal tenders of $[illegible]250,700, a decrease in deposits of $[illegible], and an increase in circulation of $4,100.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	April 2, '98.	Mar. 26, '98.	April 3, '97.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	141,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	64,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	13,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	15,[illegible]

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	April 2, '98.	Mar. 26, '98.	April 3, '97.
Specie	$141,[illegible]	$1[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	64,[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]
Total res'rve	$206,[illegible]	$20[illegible],100	$1[illegible]
Reserve required ag'st deposits	170,[illegible]	171,412,625	14[illegible],625
Excess of reserve above legal req're- ments	$35,[illegible]	$33,[illegible],475	$47,[illegible]

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific income	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Feb., [illegible]	..	..
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	[illegible]	Feb 10	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	115¾	Feb 11	112¾	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	108	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Dec [illegible],97	..	..
Do., cons. certs. of deposit	[illegible]	Feb 10	90	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	90	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	May [illegible], 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	[illegible]	Jan 11	80	[illegible]
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct., [illegible]	..	..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98⅝	Jan 17	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	89	Jne [illegible], 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	9½	Feb 8	..	..
Monongah. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, [illegible]	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 15, 97	104	105
Do., con 7s, 1898	105¾	Jan 8	104	Jan 29	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 18,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107½	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	103	106
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13,97	..	115
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	79	83
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	48	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 18,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	81	Mar 24	81	Mar 24	79	83
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	91	Apr 2	91	Apr 2	90	91
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105	Apr 1	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	108	Mar 29	105½	107
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107½	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	106⅝	Mar 29	109	Apr 1	108½	109½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	106	Mar 23	106	Apr 2	105½	108
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	95½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114	Mar 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	87	Mar 28	87	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39	Mar 30	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	13½	Mar 31	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅝	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104	104½
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Apr 2	111	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	110½	Mar 28	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99⅝	Mar 18	100	Apr 2	..	100½
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	111	112
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 18, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	100	Apr 1	99½	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Jan 21	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	112½	Mar 26	112½	Apr 2	112½	113
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 26	76½	Apr 2	75	76
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	102	Mar 28	102	Mar 31	101	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	93½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	98	Mar 14	99	Mar 24	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	101	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	105	Mar 25	102⅝	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116½	Feb 4	114	Mar 25	114½	Mar 30	..	115¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	105	Mar 24	105	Mar 24	104½	105½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	106	Mar 31	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 22	98½	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	97	Apr 1	97	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93⅝	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	95½	Mar 29	95½	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937	106	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	104	Mar 31	..	104
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	112	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	Apr 2	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	96	Mar 29	96	Mar 29	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Mar 30	140	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	140	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Mar 17	140	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	143	Mar 30	138	Jan 4	142½	Mar 31	140	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 16	140	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	116	Mar 17	116	Apr 1	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	113½	Apr 1	113½	Apr 1	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	107	Mar 30	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	111	Apr 1	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	103½	Apr 1	103½	Apr 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 8	142	Apr 1	141	143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	114½	Mar 31	114½	Mar 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116¾	Jan 7	117	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106	Apr 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117½	Jan 5	117½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¾	Mar 23	107¾	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	102	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 8	102	Mar 1	102	102½
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 8	109	Mar 8	109	Mar 8	105	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30,97	105	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	136	Mar 23	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	112	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	106	108
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	131	Mar 29	130	Mar 11	131	Mar 29	129	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	128	Apr 2	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106½	Jan 28	105½	Jan 6	106¼	Apr 2	106¼	106¾
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 1	105½	Jan 8	106½	Apr 1	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	105⅝	Apr 1	105	105¼
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108⅝	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	133	Mar 16	133	Mar 16	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	130	Mar 28	130	Mar 28	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	131	Mar 21	131	Mar 21	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jy [illegible], 97	..	..
Do., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov., [illegible]	..	..
[illegible] Dayton [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	..	..
Do., [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan [illegible]	111	Mar [illegible]	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Apr., [illegible]	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	19½	Feb 4	16	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar 2	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct 1[illegible], 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	90	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct., [illegible]	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan [illegible]	87½	Jan 11	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar 10	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	103	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	[illegible]	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct [illegible], 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Feb [illegible],97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	70	Mar [illegible]	75	Apr 2	..	75
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¾	Mar [illegible]	105¾	Jan 25	105½	Mar [illegible]	105	106
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	130½	July, 95	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb [illegible]	59	Mar [illegible]	63	Mar 31	61	63
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass'd, all in pd.	21½	Jan 7	17½	Mar [illegible]	19½	Mar 28	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $35 paid	77	Mar 5	72½	Apr 1	72½	Apr 1	72	74
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	137	Mar 28	137	Mar 28	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	137½	Au 31, 97	138	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148½	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144½	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95½	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	90	Apr 1	89	91
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108½	Mar 21	108½	Mar 21	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	90	Mar 8	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	100	Mar 30	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	16	18½
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107½	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107½	Mar 9	..	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92½	Feb 11	92½	Feb 11	92½	Feb 11	..	105½
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	105	Jan 17	105½	Mar 22	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112½	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104	105
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147½	Feb 11	141½	Mar 29	141½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	137	Mar 11	137	Mar 11	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	..	..
Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	102	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	110	Apr 1	110	Apr 1	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	85½	Apr 2	85½	Apr 2	84	86
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	68½	Mar 14	68½	Apr 2	68	69
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	115	Mar 31	114	116½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89¾	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	88	Jan 5	92½	Mar 4	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	104	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	106	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	71	Mar 31	68	69½
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	56	Apr 2	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	90	Mar 17	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23,97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102½	Jan 29	101	Feb 24	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	100	Mar 31	100	Mar 31	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	120½	Mar 17	120½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	98	Mar 7	98	Mar 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123½	Jan 18	121¾	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	78	Apr 1	78	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	47	Mar 23	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	98	Apr 2	..	99
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	74	Apr 1	74	Apr 1	74	75
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	45	Mar 10	..	..
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117½	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	116½	Mar 14	..	117
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	99⅞	Mar 28	99⅞	Mar 31	100	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 9	105	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	109	Mar 7	109	Mar 10	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	115	..
Do., do., registered	119¾	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	102¾	Mar 26	103¼	Mar 31	102	103½
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	102	Mar 24	102	Mar 24	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 26	111	Mar 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	88	Mar 17	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 1	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103¼	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120⅝	Jan 6	121½	Mar 24	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Mar 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	117	Apr 1	..	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	100	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85	Mar 7	85½	Apr 2	85	86
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	102⅝	Jan 14	102½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	90	Mar 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	95	Mar 10	94	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	88	Mar 29	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	96½	Jan 12	92	Mar 25	92½	Apr 1	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	115	Mar 25	116½	Mar 31	115½	117½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	102¼	Mar 26	103	Apr 1	103	104½
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	109½	Apr 2	109½	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	118½	Apr 1	118½	Apr 1	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	117	Mar 30	116½	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Apr 1	116½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73¼	Mar 30	70½	Feb 10	72½	Apr 2	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 29	118	Mar 25	118	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106½	Feb 1	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42½	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	104½	Mar 30	105½	Mar 31	104	105
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91½	Feb 4	84¾	Mar 26	85¾	Apr 2	85½	86½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	59	Apr 2	57½	59
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s.1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 26	..	81
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	81¾	Mar 28	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	93½	Apr 1	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100½	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	94	Apr 2	92	94
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Apr 2	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	65	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	64½	Mar 31	62	62¼
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	102	Mar 23	102	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	..	110
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	102	Mar 28	..	107
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931	94½	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	87¾	Apr 1	86	87
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	88	Mar 21	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	72	Mar 26	72½	Apr 1	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	129½	Mar 14	130	Mar 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	102½	Mar 22	102½	Mar 28	..	100
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	106½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	115	Mar 26	116	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	115½	Mar 31	115½	Mar 31	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	107	Mar 22	107	Mar 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	106	Apr 1	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	102½	Mar 30	102½	Apr 1	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	107	Mar 25	108	Mar 31	107	108
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	106	Mar 26	106½	Mar 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 24	109½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	101¼	Apr 1	101¼	Apr 1	100	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Apr 2	106	107
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	96¼	Mar 30	96½	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108¾	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Apr 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	93	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	90	Apr 1	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111¼	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111	Mar 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97	Mar 16	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112	Mar 26	112	114
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	112	Mar 28	112	114
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 8, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	92¼	Mar 25	93	Apr 2	92¾	93¼
Do., registered	97½	Feb 7	93½	Mar 26	93½	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	59	Apr 2	59	59¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¼	Mar 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 18	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	78½	Mar 12	80¾	Mar 31	76	78
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	93	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	95	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	82½	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 8	76½	Mar 28	76½	Mar 28	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	107	Mar 29	106	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	55	Apr 1	53	55
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 8	98½	Apr 2	97½	98½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	62	Apr 2	61½	63
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49¾	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45	Mar 25	45	47
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	113¼	Mar 18	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93	Mar 26	93	Mar 31	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	119¼	Mar 15	120½	Mar 31	120	..
Panama sink. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	110	Mar 18	110½	Mar 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111	Mar 28	111	Mar 28	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112½	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	130	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	90½	Jan 24	90½	Mar 11	93	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	104	Apr 2	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	81½	Mar 30	80	[illegible]
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 5	79	Mar 26	80	Apr 1	79¼	80
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85½	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	83	Apr 2	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94½	Feb 16	93½	Feb 2	94½	Feb 16	..	[illegible]
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	[illegible]
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 15	70	Jan 5	70	Mar [illegible]	..	..
St. L., A.& T.H.term'l [illegible]	..	....	..	....	103	Dec [illegible]	..	..
Belleville & Carondt. 1st 6s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	115	Jan [illegible]	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	103	Jly [illegible]	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 1[illegible]	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
St. L. [illegible] 2d 6s, Class A, 1906	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	117	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	70½	Mar 26	72¼	Apr 1	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76½	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	73½	Mar 31	71	74
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 3	25	Mar 25	26	Mar 30	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	112	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107½	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	104½	107½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	123½	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	M'r 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	99
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127½	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	108	Jan 14	109½	Mar 31	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Mar 17	108	Mar 17	..	108½
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104¼	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	93	Mar 30	93	Mar 30	92	96
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95¾	Mar 14	92	Jan 4	95½	Mar 31	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110½	Jan 22	108½	Mar 15	110	Apr 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	76¾	Apr 2	76¾	Apr 2	75	77
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	56¼	Mar 28	57¾	Mar 31	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	Apr 1	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100¼	Jan 4	103½	Apr 2	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼	Apr 2	96	96½
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	83¾	Apr 1	83¾	Apr 1	80	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	107½	Mar 31	106	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87½	Mar 26	88	Apr 2	88	88½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	105	107
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	113½	Mar 10	110	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	108½	Mar 25	109½	Apr 2	108	109
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 31	..	119½
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	114¾	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	122½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 28	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	102	..
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½	Mar 7	102	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115½	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110¾	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	105	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	99	Apr 2	98½	99
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	31	Apr 2	30½	31½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Mar 29	..	123
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	70	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	70	Mar 25	69	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	86	Jan 27	86	Mar 3	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	100	Apr 1	100	Apr 1	98½	..
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps	126¼	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps.	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31, 97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918	51	Feb 28	45	Mar 28	45½	Mar 30	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126¾	Feb 2	111½	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101¼	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr.pd.	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr.Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s,1899	134½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry. 4s	95½	Feb 8	88¾	Mar 26	90	Apr 2	89¾	89⅞
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115¼	Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng.T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131½	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	120	Mar 24	118½	..
Do., T.C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115¾	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	105½	Mar 30	101	..
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	53	Apr 2	52½	53
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	106½	Apr 2	106½	107
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾	Feb 11	74½	Mar 24	76	Apr 2	76	..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29½	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	24	Mar 23	22½	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	100½	Mar 30	..	..
St. L., K.C.&N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	106½	Mar 4	106	109
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	52½	Apr 2	50	53
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¾	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	37	Apr 1	36	38
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	106½	Apr 1	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	65	Mar 30	65	70½
Boston Un. Gas,tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	112	Mar 10	112	Apr 1	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	94	Mar 19	94	Mar 30	..	93
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	106¾	Jan 24	103	Mar 28	103¾	Apr 2	104	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	96	Apr 2	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co.gtd.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 8	81	Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936	105½	Feb 10	102	Mar 14	102	Apr 2	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	109	Mar 23	109	Mar 23	108	109½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	114½	Mar 25	114½	Apr 2	114½	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd.g.6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	97½	99
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100	Mar 29	100	Mar 29	100	101
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd.g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 23,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearf'dCoal&Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	50	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	100¾	Mar 26	101	Apr 1	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen.g.4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jan 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	105¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	105	Mar 14	105	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g.5s,1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	82½	May, 95	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s,1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec., 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,[illegible]	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 12	51	Mar 12	56	Apr 1	[illegible]	..
Do., inc. g. 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 17	11	Mar [illegible]	11	Mar 24	10	..
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. T. Div. 1st g. 6s,[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	[illegible]	Jan 14	[illegible]	Mar 11	[illegible]	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 14	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..

[illegible]

[illegible] of a [illegible] panic.

The quarter closed with prices considerably above their lowest, but with uncertainty and apprehension and panic conditions still prevailing. At the end of March war seemed inevitable and Wall Street deemed it so.

Following is a table showing the declines made by stocks from Feb. 15 to March 7, to March 12, to March 2[illegible], (the three panic days,) and the net decline to March 31. All the comparisons in the table are made with the closing prices on Feb. 15, the date of the Maine disaster:

	Decline to Mh. 7.	Decline to Mh. 12.	Decline to Mh. 2[illegible].	Net Decline to Mh. 31.
Atchison pf.	7⅝	8⅝	8⅝	6⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	4⅝	6⅝	6⅝	2⅝
Burlington	12	16⅝	16⅝	9⅝
Consolidated Gas	14⅝	15⅝	20⅝	12⅝
Louis. & Nash.	11⅝	14⅝	15	9⅝
Manhattan	18⅝	22⅝	22½	19
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	5⅝	10	8⅝	5
Missouri Pacific	9	11¼	10⅝	6⅝
New Jersey Central	6⅝	7⅝	10⅝	3⅝
New York Central	8⅝	10⅝	12⅝	7
Northern Pacific pf.	8⅝	10	9⅝	4¼
Northwestern	11½	15⅝	14⅝	5⅝
Omaha	8⅝	12⅝	12⅝	6⅝
People's Gas	7⅝	9	10⅝	8⅝
Reading 1st pf.	4⅝	15¼	15⅝	10⅝
Rock Island	8⅝	11⅝	11⅝	5⅝
St. Paul	6⅝	9⅝	10⅝	5⅝
Southern pf.	6⅝	7⅝	9	6⅝
Sugar	17⅝	18⅝	21⅝	12⅝
Western Union	8⅝	9⅝	10⅝	6⅝

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 4.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Annual meeting.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican National Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Panama Railroad—Annual meeting.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close.
Second Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, April 5.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad preferred A and B—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Books open.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Books open.
North Chicago Street Railway. Books close.
Norwood Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Panama Railroad—Books open.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Second Avenue Railroad—Books open.
Swift & Co.—Books open.

Wednesday, April 6.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Books open.
Eel River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Norwood Fire Insurance Company—Books open.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 7.

Gallatin National Bank—Books open.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—Dividend payable.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Annual meeting.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Books open.

Friday, April 8.

New York Produce Exchange Bank—Books close.

Saturday, April 9.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Books open.
National Railway, St. Louis—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45@46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5½@6 per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England lost £926,695 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.97, became 38.31 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,425,000f. gold and gained 1,800,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅛, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

[illegible] SECURITIES.

[illegible] FINANCIAL EDITOR, [illegible]

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & Ful. F'y stock	[illegible]	35
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	[illegible]	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	[illegible]	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	[illegible]	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	[illegible]	117
Broadway Surface 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	116
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd	10	13½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	[illegible]
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	[illegible]
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	75	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	122
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	160
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	58	62
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	170	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	113	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	99	102
Eighth Avenue	310	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	110
42d St. & Grand Street	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	46	49
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	70	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	103½	104⅝
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	76
Rochester Ry.	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	160	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	106	108
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	165	169
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	89½	90½
West End (Boston)	79¾	80½
West End (Boston) pf.	100	102½
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	177½
Atlantic	137½	—
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	185	200
Brooklyn	400	405
Central	1360	1400
Colonial	195	200
Continental	182	—
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	350
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	—	500
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	275	—
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	106
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	230
Manhattan	155	—
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	—
Mercantile	425	—
Metropolitan	310	—
Nassau	157	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	252	258
Produce Exchange	..	202½
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	275	290
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	—

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	95	100
Farragut	—	100
German-American	440	475
Germania	250	257
Greenwich	160	—
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	—	150
Home	—	205
Kings County	170	175

Insurance Companies—[illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
Nassau, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	—
North River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	173	179
Rutgers	110	118
Stuyvesant	75	[illegible]
United States	115	—
Westchester	230	[illegible]
Williamsburg City	400	[illegible]

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	380
American Exchange	168	172
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	305	313
Broadway	..	255
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	900	..
Colonial	125	—
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	202½
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	175	182
Fourteenth Street	150	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	850	—
German-American	112	—
Germania	325	—
German Exchange	250	—
Greenwich	165	—
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	—
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	185	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	230
Market and Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics and Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	140	145
Metropolis	400	425
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	—
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	230	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	100
North America	130	..
Oriental	145	—
Pacific	175	185
Park	300	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	..
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	—
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	116
Tradesmen's	..	109
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	145	150
West Side	290	310
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	99	102
Boston & Providence	175	—
Cayuga & Sus.	145	—
Columbus & Xenia	195	—
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	—
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	—
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	148	150
Little Miami	183½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	—
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	—
Naugatuck	245½	—
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	—
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	—
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	—
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	—
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	—
Providence & Worcester	260	—
Rome & Clinton	125	—
Troy & Greenbush	140	—
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. Railroad & C. Co.	247½	250
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	96	100
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	8	14
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	53	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	38	41
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	15¼	16¼
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15¼	16¼
Anderson Tobacco	15	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14	17
Barney & Smith Car pf.	64	69
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	109	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	—	50

Industrial and Miscellaneous—[illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
Celluloid Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central & South Amer. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Car Heating	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Match Company	123½	125½
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	44
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	57¼	58¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	90	91½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	115	120
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	13½	14½
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	21¼	22
Malt Trust pf.	68	70
Mechanical Rubber com.	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf.	15	25
Mergenthaler Linotype	140	142
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	88	92
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	103
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	17½	22½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	165	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	54
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	90	94
Simmons Hardware com.	100	103
Simmons Hardware pf.	112	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	360
Standard Oil	354	355
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co	92½	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	32	32½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	56	60
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	..
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	157	160
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	56	56½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	107	108
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	91	92
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	100	101
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101½	103
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	113
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & Co. con. 6s	115	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104⅝
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	88
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	92	95
Equitable	205	215
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112½	116
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99½	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	310	325
New Amsterdam	26¼	29
New Amsterdam pf.	61	64
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	96½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	74	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	102	105
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	78	80
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	102	104½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 2, total transactions included 3,276,562 shares of stock, $12,759,661 bonds, with $402,500 Government and $40,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	April 3, '97.	April 2, '98.	Differences.	
R. R. & Mis.	1,320,055	3,276,562	Inc.	1,956,507
Banks	4	47	Inc.	43
Mining	1,800	......	Dec.	1,800

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$6,438,000	$12,759,661	Inc.	$6,321,661
State	96,500	40,500	Dec.	56,000
Government	26,000	402,500	Inc.	376,500

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅝	National Lead	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝
American Tobacco	5⅝	N. J. Central	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	N. Y. Central	2⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W.	3
Brooklyn R. T.	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅝
Can. Southern	2½	Nor. Pacific	1⅝
Can. Pacific	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	3½	Ore. R. R. & N.	4
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2⅝	Ore. Short Line	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Consolidated Ice	2⅜	Pullman Car	2½
Consolidated Gas	6	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
General Electric	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	2¼
Kan. C., P. & G.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
L. E. & Western	1¼	Third Avenue	3
L. E. & W. pf.	2	Union Pacific	2½
Louis. & Nash.	2½	Union Pac. pf.	2½
Manhattan	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2¼
Minn. & St. L.	1	Wabash pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Hawaiian Sugar	5⅝

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	2½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s.	1
Cent. of Ga., 1st pf. in.	3	Nor. Pac. gen.	1
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Norf. & West. con.	2
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	2	Or. Imp. 1st., t. r.	2½
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	1½	Or. Imp. con. 5s., all in. paid	3
C., M. & St. P. con 7s.	1⅝	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1⅝
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	4	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
Col. Mid. 4s, all in pd.	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	6	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	6½	Wabash 2d	1½
Met. Elev. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½
Mo. Pacific Central	1		
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	1	L. E. & Western 2d.	2½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Morris & E. con., gtd.	3
Ch., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	N. Y. Central deb. 5s, reg.	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	3		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$5,312,015
Week ended April 2, 1897	12,077,884
From Jan. 1, 1898	115,067,093
From Jan. 1, 1897	124,787,063

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 29, 1898	$10,645,391
Week ended March 30, 1897	8,876,889
From Jan. 1, 1898	110,049,981
From Jan. 1, 1897	94,672,216

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$7,087,494
Week ended April 2, 1897	48,621
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,066,258
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,083,561

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$133,464
Week ended April 2, 1897	16,300
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,842,219
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,058,321

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$6,954,030
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,224,039
Week ended April 2, 1897	32,321
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,240

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$78,286
Week ended April 2, 1897	67,029
From Jan. 1, 1898	731,123
From Jan. 1, 1897	555,508

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$815,978
Week ended April 2, 1897	1,028,648
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,707,261
From Jan. 1, 1897	11,769,756

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$737,692
Week ended April 2, 1897	961,619
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,976,138
From Jan. 1, 1897	11,214,248

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$7,165,780
Week ended April 2, 1897	115,650
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,797,381
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,639,069

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1898	$949,442
Week ended April 2, 1897	1,044,948
From Jan. 1, 1898	14,549,480
From Jan. 1, 1897	12,882,077

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1897	$6,216,338
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,247,901

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 2, 1897	$929,298
From Jan. 1, 1897	11,183,062

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, England, April 2.—Prices were very firm during the week, and a large business was done in yarns and cloth, prices tending higher. There was a good Calcutta demand for shirtings, dhooties, mulls, and jaconets, and many were referred back for improved limits. China was a small buyer. South America was doing more. There was a moderate business with Egypt and the Levant. Printing cloths showed great improvement. The home trade was fair. Yarns were fully 1-16 higher, the home trade being a large buyer.

[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing April 2. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 8	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..		..		125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
11	13	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		..	15	Feb. 8	*11⅝	Jan. 19	12	Mar. 18, 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600		..	..		..		*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000		..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
59	65	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	68½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
152	160	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Jan. 5	*150	Mar. 14	151	Mar. 19, 1898
166	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
52	55	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800		..	60¼	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12, 1898
104½	107	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	106	Mar. 19, 1898
26	29	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A.	11,157,000		..	36½	Jan. 28	28	Mar. 15	*30	Mar. 23, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,190		..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500		..	..		..		*75	Dec. 27, 1897
7½	8	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	10,500,000		..	10¼	Jan. 14	7	Feb. 24	7	Mar. 23, 1898
23	25	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	3,883,750		..	33½	Jan. 22	23½	Mar. 24	23½	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf.	22,366,600	Jan. 7, 1898	1¾	*178	Mar. 2	163	Jan. 8	*173½	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	80	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	77½	Mar. 9	*79	Mar. 18, 1898
40	49	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..		..		*167	Dec. 23, 1897
¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000		..	⅜	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅜	Jan. 28, 1898
2	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000		..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..		..		*80	Dec. 14, 1897
17	25	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	19⅝	Mar. 22, 1898
150	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..		..		*162½	May 28, 1897
38	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
146	..	Del., Lack. & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1898	1¾	159	Feb. 5	145	Mar. 25	145	Mar. 25, 1898
10½	11	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000		..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
10	14	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000		..	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Mar. 11, 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500		..	..		..		*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	4,000,000		..	61¼	Mar. 18	53	Feb. 2	61¼	Mar. 18, 1898
2¼	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000		..	..		..		4½	Sept. 16, 1897
4¾	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000		..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5½	Mar. 17	5½	Mar. 17, 1898
..	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000		..	66	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..		..		260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..		..		75	Oct. 14, 1897
19	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
38	42	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1897	1	*41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	*40	Mar. 16, 1898
..	..	Erie 2d pf.	1,600,000		..	21⅝	Feb. 11	16	Mar. 26	16	Mar. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	..	Mar. 26	*27	Mar. 26, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100		..	16⅝	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..		..		75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000		..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	..		..		*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..		..		*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
92	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
7½	8½	Iowa Central	8,457,425		..	9½	Jan. 13	7¼	Mar. 18	7¼	Mar. 18, 1898
..	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000		..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......		..	..		..		4½	Mar. 9, 1898
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000		..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13⅛	Mar. 19	*13¼	Mar. 19, 1898
32	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000		..	..		..		1	Aug. 30, 1897
40	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	50	Feb. 4	40	Jan. 20	*45	Mar. 22, 1898
5	8	Manhattan Beach	350,000		..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1898	5	*147	Mar. 16	140	Mar. 9	*147	Mar. 16, 1898
5	5⅝	Mexican Central	47,909,100		..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅝	Mar. 21	5⅝	Mar. 21, 1898
1	2	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000		..	1¼	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..		..		14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
5	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000		..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
14	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000		..	..		..		10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..		..		75	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	7	National Starch	4,450,700		..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
60	83	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
6½	8½	New Central Coal	5,000,000		..	8¼	Feb. 7	7	Jan. 5	7	Mar. 15, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 8, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000		..	..		..		88	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..		..		117¼	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123½	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..		..		*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12¾	15	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000		..	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13⅞	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900		..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3¾	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1890	2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	8,400,000		..	1½	Feb. 11	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Mar. 26, 1898
3½	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000		..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..		..		*115	Sept. 29, 1897
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000		..	..		..		5¼	Dec. 22, 1897
1⅝	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700		..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4⅜	..		..		10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000		..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	*22½	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb., 1898	1¾	61¼	Jan. 8	50½	Mar. 15	*54¾	Mar. 22, 1898
117	120	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1¼	*123	Jan. 4	*116¾	Mar. 26	*116¼	Mar. 26, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
145	151	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Feb. 21, 1898	3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*148	Mar. 25, 1898
55⅝	56¼	Silver bullion certfs.	......		..	57¾	Jan. 13	56¼	Feb. 24	56½	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..		..		195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,160	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400		..	..		..		10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..		..		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,294,696		..	6¼	Jan. 8	5¾	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
16	24	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1896	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
36	46	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,706,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000		..	22½	25	*20	Mar. 25	*20	Mar. 25, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..		..		*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr., 1, 1898	1	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..		..		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..		..		167	Aug. 24, 1897
115	120	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	3	*120	Feb. 14	*113	Jan. 10	*115¾	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000		..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 31, 1898	£32,464,048	......
April 6, 1897	39,342,455	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 31, 1898	74,495,069	£48,723,836
April 1, 1897	76,735,835	49,078,349
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 31, 1898	32,172,000	15,674,000
April 1, 1897	33,417,550	14,681,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 31, 1898	36,642,000	12,540,000
April 1, 1897	31,011,000	12,627,000
SPAIN.		
March 31, 1898	9,625,000	10,360,000
April 1, 1897	8,532,000	10,770,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 31, 1898	2,797,000	6,847,800
April 1, 1897	2,632,000	7,014,800
BELGIUM.		
March 31, 1898	2,779,000	1,390,000
April 1, 1897	2,782,333	1,391,667
Total for the week	£180,942,117	£97,084,835
Total preceding week	180,232,[illegible]	96,948,457
Corresponding week last year	186,480,196	95,507,016

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 2.—Money was wanted on all sides last week, and the market consequently was very firm. About £2,500,000 was borrowed from the Bank of England. The prospects now incline to easier conditions.

Prices on the Stock Exchange fluctuated widely, according to varying Spanish-American war news. The settlement was [illegible] more easily than expected. There were no difficulties. Consols and colonial securities [illegible]ulative activity of the American market. The boom of the early part of the week reached highwater mark Wednesday, after which the quotations receded, though they still stand considerably above those of the previous week. The chief increases were: New York Central, 4½; Union Pacific preferred, 4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 3¼; Louisville and Nashville, 3¼; Union Pacific, 3¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 3¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3¾; Northern Pacific, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1½; Illinois Central, 1½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas second, 1½; Reading first, 1¼; Southern Railroad preferred, 1½; Wabash preferred, 1½, and Wabash incomes, 1¼. Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are improved.

Among the foreign securities the chief interest was in the up and down movements of Spanish fours, which closed 1¼ lower. Argentine and Chilean securities were higher on the improved frontier outlook. Brazilian securities continue to decline.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,5[illegible]. The banks now hold $25,720,800 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 26.	April 2.	Differences.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Legal tend's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

[illegible]

week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$37,155,100
Jan. 15	25,966,775	53,172,625	32,845,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,300	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,751,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,675,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,683,450	55,665,850	38,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	34,432,150
March 5	20,328,500	55,556,925	28,284,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,163,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	25,720,800	47,636,575	17,035,975

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 2	$732,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	53,659,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,832,294
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	725,675,596
Balances week ending March 19	48,966,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,546,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,577
Balances week ending March 5	50,184,173
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	806,511,565
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,689,432
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,900,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,189,663
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,439,784
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	835,078,148
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,578,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	863,827,065
Balances week ending Jan. 22	43,681,523
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,251
Balances week ending Jan. 15	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,[illegible]
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 4	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 20	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 13	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	[illegible]	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 19	Mar. 29
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter)	1	May 2	......	......
Cin., H. & D. pf. A. & B. (quarter)	1	Apr. 5	Mar. 21	Apr. 6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Dayton & Michigan (quarter)	2	Apr. 5	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 9	Apr. 20
East River	1½	Apr. 6	......	......
European & North American	2½	Apr. 15	......	......
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	Apr. 15	Apr. 2	Apr. 15
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 5	......	......
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	[illegible]	May 1	Mar. 31	May 2
Vermont & Massachusetts	3	Apr. 7	......	......
Western Pennsylvania	3	Apr. 15	......	......
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Cleveland City (quarter)	1	Apr. 10	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Metropolitan Street	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 29	Apr. 16
National R'y, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 9
North Chicago (quarter	3	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 16
BANK STOCKS.				
Gallatin National (semi-annual)	5	Apr. 6	Mar. 30	Apr. 17
Gallatin National (extra)	1	Apr. 6	Mar. 30	Apr. 7
N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 14
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Tobacco (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Cent. & S. American Tel. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 6	Apr. 1	Apr. 7
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 18
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 18	May 3
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'klyn (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Equit. Gas & El. of Utica (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 13	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
N. Y. & Penn. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	......	......
Penn. H. L. & P.	50c.	Apr. 15	......	......
Penn. H. L. & P. pf.	$1.55	Apr. 15	......	......
Philadelphia Company	1	Apr. 9	Apr. 1	Apr. 10
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 4	Apr. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Apr. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Fire Insurance	......	......	Apr. 12	Annual
American Spirits Mfg.	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	Annual
Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power	Mar. 24	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	General
Aravarpa Mining	......	......	Apr. 4	Annual
Atlantic Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn)	......	......	Apr. 26	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Apr. 4	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	Special
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Globe Fire Insurance	......	......	Apr. 12	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Kings County Traction	......	......	Apr. 11	Special
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	Apr. 2	May 6	May 4	Annual
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Mexican Central	......	......	May 4	Annual
Mexican National	......	......	Apr. 4	Annual
Michigan Central Railroad	Apr. 2	May 6	May 4	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R.	Apr. 4	May 5	May 4	Annual
Niagara Fire Insurance	......	......	Mar. 29	Annual
Norwood Insurance	Mar. 26	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	Annual
Oriental Bank	Mar. 28	Apr. 12	Apr. 11	Annual
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 14	Apr. 12	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	......	......	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	Mar. 31	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Southern Pacific	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of April, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$147,337,918.68		
Gold bullion	63,682,055.82		
		$211,019,974.50	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,927,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,608,340.00		
		36,318,809.00	
			*$174,701,165.50
Standard silver dollars	$395,985,354.00		
Silver bullion	906,027.25		
		$396,891,381.25	
Outstanding silver certificates	$394,859,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,436,397.00		
		387,423,107.00	
			9,468,274.25
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,643,819.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,914,461.25		
		$103,558,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,558,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$78,059,884.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$41,630,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,260,000.00		
		37,370,000.00	
			40,689,884.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,654,263.00		
National bank notes	2,753,449.43		
Fractional silver coin	11,984,677.74		
Fractional currency	31.33		
Minor coin	1,303,489.93		
Deposits in National banks	31,456,121.72		
Bonds and interest paid	83,722.20		
		$51,235,755.35	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,391,366.19		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,486,621.70		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,073,603.83		
Post Office Department account	5,069,674.17		
Miscellaneous items	2,040,921.14		
		50,062,187.03	
			1,173,568.32
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$226,032,892.32

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$428,784.19	$945,485.10	$108,447,632.78
Internal revenue	493,002.84	877,960.48	124,585,384.29
Miscellaneous	29,114.51	95,908.81	76,403,050.58
Total receipts	$950,901.54	$1,919,354.39	$309,436,067.65
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	118,000.00	325,000.00	75,959,799.02
War	100,000.00	150,000.00	49,046,883.23
Navy	100,000.00	110,000.00	27,802,978.23
Indians	10,000.00	20,000.00	9,458,677.98
Pensions	400,000.00	1,400,000.00	114,529,628.65
Interest	......	......	28,577,305.33
Total expenditures	$728,000.00	$2,005,000.00	$305,375,270.44
Excess of receipts over expenditures	222,901.54	†85,645.61	4,060,797.21
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,997.50	4,997.50	20,591,572.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	51,650.00	91,770.00	12,524,763.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$515,059,678.00	$91,794,778.00	$606,854,456.00
This fiscal year	20,552,650.00	1,898,977.00	22,451,627.00
This month	99,565.00	64,565.00	164,130.00
This day	82,690.00	6,420.00	89,110.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

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27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

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THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

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THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

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$386,327

OFFICERS:

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

having been appointed agents of the Canadian Government for the

YUKON DISTRICT (KLONDIKE)

to receive the royalty on gold, and to transact other banking business for the Government, will establish an agency at

DAWSON CITY, N. W. T.,

at the earliest date in the coming Spring that the means of travel will permit.

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payable at Dawson City may now be obtained on application to the Agents of the Bank.

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Available in all parts of the world

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Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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Surplus, 1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, *Assistant Secretary.*

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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

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ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.

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Bankers and Brokers,

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